

2 Die in Gaza Riots As Clashes Erupt On Temple Mount

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
JERUSALEM — Two Palestinians were reported killed in unrest in the Israeli-occupied territories Friday, and Israeli policemen fired rubber bullets on Temple Mount in clashes with Arabs protesting the killing last week of a Palestinian guerrilla leader.

In the Gaza Strip, hospital sources said that troops shot and killed a 22-year-old man in a village and injured 13 in a refugee camp. The army said it was checking the reports. Israel radio said another Palestinian was killed when soldiers opened fire in Khan Yunis. Meanwhile, Israeli planes blasted Palestinian guerrilla bases in hills south of Beirut in their sixth raid into Lebanon this year.

The Beirut police said eight aircraft bombed and rocketed a string of guerrilla positions belonging to the Syrian-backed Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine-General Command. The group is headed by a former Syrian Army captain, Ahmed Jibril.

In Jerusalem, paramilitary police stormed the Temple Mount area to disperse hundreds of Palestinians carrying black flags and chanting nationalist slogans after they began stoning a police station beside Al-Aqsa mosque, Islam's third holiest shrine.

At least three demonstrators were treated for gunshot wounds at Mokassed Hospital in Arab East Jerusalem, and five policemen were slightly injured by stones, officials said.

The clash marked the start of "eight days of anger" called by underground leaders of the Palestinian uprising in the Gaza Strip and West Bank over the assassination last week of Abu Jihad, the nom de guerre of Khalil al-Wazir, the Palestine Liberation Organization military commander.

Friday's deaths in the Gaza strip took to at least 147 the official toll of Palestinians killed in the 14-week uprising in the territories. Two Israelis have also died.

On Temple Mount, witnesses said that several hundred Palestinians demonstrated after 10,000 worshippers prayed on the first Friday of the Muslim fasting month of Ramadan.

The police did not intervene at first as they walked round the mosque compound holding portraits of Abu Jihad and the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat, and chanting nationalist slogans.

The police fired rubber bullets at the crowd when about 200 of the protesters pelted the police station with stones, witnesses said.

After two rounds of rubber bullets failed to disperse the attackers, a special anti-terror unit stormed into the Haram al-Sharif, or Noble Sanctuary, the large esplanade of Temple Mount, chasing stone-throwers and hitting them with truncheons, police sources said.

Israeli sources said an Israeli assassination squad killed Abu Jihad at his Tunisian home last Saturday, but the government has declined to comment officially.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said Israel was boycotting a United Nations Security Council debate on the attack because "Israel does not have to stand trial."

Israeli radio called the Temple Mount clash a "mass riot." The last time fighting erupted outside Al-

Aqsa mosque on Jan. 15, it sparked weeks of protest over the use of tear gas and force in a Muslim sanctuary.

Police sources said four wounded Palestinians hid in the mosque to evade arrest. A religious leader negotiated with the police to allow them to be evacuated to hospital but they were arrested on leaving the holy area, the sources said.

Police sources said 32 Palestinians were arrested. Some were seen bleeding and limping into a police van.

In Gaza, two boys aged seven and eight were wounded by army gunfire, doctors said.

More than 400,000 of the 1.5 million Palestinians in the occupied territories were under curfew for the sixth straight day in the occupied territories Friday.

The army said a complete closure of the West Bank and Gaza Strip, barring residents from entering Israel proper and reporters from traveling in the occupation zone, would remain in force at least until Sunday.

In Lebanon, the bombing targets, stretched along a five-kilometer (three-mile) strip from the coastal town of Damour to the outskirts of Beirut in the Kharoub region, about 15 miles south of the Lebanese capital.

The military command in Israel confirmed the attack.

(Reuters, AP)



The police detained a young Arab during a demonstration Friday on Jerusalem's Temple Mount to protest the killing of Abu Jihad, a leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, in Tunisia last week. The riot started after noon prayers at Al-Aqsa mosque.

Reagan Backs Meese After Seeing Former Aides

The Associated Press

WASHINGTON — President Ronald Reagan said Friday that Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d should not resign and that the Justice Department is running "just fine." He made the comments after being told by two of the attorney general's former aides that a "deep malaise" had set in at the department and that Mr. Meese should be indicted.

In a brief appearance outside the White House, Mr. Reagan said "no" when asked whether Mr. Meese should resign. When asked whether the Justice Department was running well, Mr. Reagan replied: "Just fine."

The offices of deputy attorney

general and assistant attorney general are vacant and the department plans to shore them up by naming temporary replacements, said Patrick S. Korten, a department spokesman. The posts probably will be filled on Monday.

"We will have people there," Mr. Korten said, "to keep the paper moving and the usual lines of communication open."

Since the March 29 protest resignations of Arnold L. Burns, the deputy attorney general, and William F. Weld, the assistant attorney general, Mr. Meese has twice unsuccessfully tried to fill Mr. Burns' post.

At least five current or former U.S. attorneys who have been

sounded out about Mr. Weld's job have said they were not interested.

At a White House meeting Wednesday, Mr. Burns and Mr. Weld painted a picture of a crippled department and an attorney general weakened by legal troubles, according to sources familiar with the half-hour meeting, which was called at Mr. Reagan's request.

Mr. Weld was "unequivocal" in telling the president that if it were up to him, he would seek an indictment of Mr. Meese, an administration source said.

Mr. Meese, the source said, focusing on Mr. Meese's relationship with a friend, E. Robert Wallach, who is under indictment in a scandal involving Wedtech Corp., a military contractor.

The administration source said Mr. Burns told the president that "a deep malaise" had infected the department.

The source said Mr. Burns asserted that Mr. Meese had violated ethical standards.

Mr. Meese met with Mr. Reagan immediately after the sessions with his former deputies. According to Mr. Korten, the president told Mr. Meese that he was "satisfied and supportive" of the attorney general.

An independent counsel, James C. McKay, has been examining Mr. Meese's assistance to Wedtech Corp. and a proposed \$1 billion Iraqi oil pipeline project at the behest of Mr. Wallach.

Botha Plan On Blacks Is Criticized

Reuters

CAPE TOWN — President Pieter W. Botha's proposals to bring blacks into government bodies were harshly criticized by South Africa's rightist whites on Friday and were also treated coolly by a black leader vital to the success of Mr. Botha's plans.

Andries P. Treurnicht, leader of the far-right Conservative Party, said Mr. Botha's proposals were "a recipe for the election of a black president."

"Black power is lying in wait for you," Mr. Treurnicht told Mr. Botha during debate in the white chamber of Parliament.

Mr. Botha made public the first changes in apartheid in two years in a speech to Parliament on Thursday. The proposals were seen as a defiant challenge to the growing far right.

Mr. Botha, 72, suggested blacks might be brought into the electoral college that chooses the head of state and into the President's Council, which advises the president on policy.

He proposed appointing some government members from outside Parliament in a step that aides said could bring a black into the cabinet for the first time.

The white, Indian and mixed-race minorities are represented in Parliament, but not the black majority. Blacks are excluded from all top government bodies.

Mr. Botha said his government planned to set up elected black regional authorities to give blacks a say in their affairs.

Mr. Treurnicht said Mr. Botha's proposals confirmed his view that once Indians and people of mixed race were brought into the decision-making process, blacks could not be excluded.

A senior Conservative member of Parliament, Kees van der Merwe, described Mr. Botha's speech as "weak and meaningless" and said the best thing the president could do now would be to resign and remove himself from political life.

"The president has been weighed by the Afrikaner folk and has been found wanting," Mr. van der Merwe said. He accused the president of ripping apart the unity of the whites.

The Conservatives have easily won three by-election victories in the last two months, playing on white fears by saying the ruling National Party is selling out to blacks.

The Zulu leader, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi, seen as a key figure in Mr. Botha's plan to bring black leaders into government bodies, virtually ruled out participating while nationalist leaders like Nelson Mandela remained in jail.

"I again repeat," he said in a statement, "that when it comes to national innovations in constitutional development, black participation will depend upon the freedom of all black leaders to decide whether or not to participate."

But Chief Buthelezi praised Mr. Botha for defying the Conservative Party and urged him to "be bold and explicit about how far he is prepared to go."

Locusts Reach West Africa

The Associated Press

ROME — A major invasion of desert locusts in North Africa has spread west, with swarms reaching Mali and Senegal, the UN Food and Agriculture Organization reported Thursday. The invasion, originally spreading over Morocco, Tunisia, Algeria and Libya, is said to be the worst insect infestation in North Africa in 30 years.

WORLD BRIEFS

U.S. Is Assailed for Contra Shipments

WASHINGTON (AP) — Nicaragua accused the United States on Friday of violating a month-old cease-fire agreement with rebel forces by sending food to contra camps in Honduras. Managua earlier recalled its ambassador for "urgent consultations."

In Managua, President Daniel Ortega Saavedra met Friday with Ambassador Carlos Tupperman Bernheim for consultations on the new contra aid, which he said could "sabotage" the peace process for the rebels three weeks ago, and 69,000 pounds (31,000 kilograms) of rice, beans and other food items were sent to contra camps in Honduras near the Nicaraguan border in the past week. Nicaragua contends that the temporary truce signed March 23 permits deliveries of humanitarian aid only to contras assembled in mutually agreed cease-fire zones inside Nicaragua.

Cameroon to Vote on Reform Plans

YAOUNDE, Cameroon (Reuters) — Cameroonians go to the polls on Sunday in elections designed by President Paul Biya to win a clear mandate for change under a manifesto promising economic and political reform.

Mr. Biya, 55, who has ruled the West African country since 1982, is unopposed for a second five-year term. Parliamentary elections on the same day are part of a cautious move toward democracy. For the first time since independence in 1960, the country's four million voters will have a choice of candidates, although all are members of the ruling Cameroon People's Democratic Movement, the sole political party.

PTL Ministry Loses Tax Exemption

ATLANTA (AP) — The Internal Revenue Service announced Friday that it had revoked the tax-exempt status of the troubled PTL ministry, and that it could "no longer assure taxpayers of the deductibility of contributions to PTL."

Les Withers, a spokesman for the IRS office in Atlanta, said the action was taken because persons in the organization had profited from donations made to the ministry and that PTL had "excessive unrelated business income or income which was not really in keeping with the tax-exempt purpose."

PTL's troubles began in March 1987 when its founder, Jim Bakker, resigned after acknowledging that he had had a sexual affair with a church secretary, Jessica Hahn, and had paid her money to keep the affair quiet. The ministry, based in Fort Mill, South Carolina, filed for reorganization in federal bankruptcy court in June 1987.

U.S. Complains to Bern Over Iranian

GENEVA (Reuters) — The U.S. Embassy in Bern has complained to Switzerland about the appointment as Iranian ambassador of a man it says played an active role in the siege of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran in 1979, an American official said Friday.

The official said Seyyed Mohammad Hossein Malak had been identified by some of the 52 Americans held hostage for 15 months starting in November 1979. The Swiss Foreign Ministry in Bern said inquiries about the Iranian had revealed nothing negative that would affect the acceptance of his appointment.

The U.S. ambassador, Faith Ryan Whiteley, was being invited to the Swiss Foreign Ministry for talks on the issue, sources said. The Iranian ambassador presented his credentials in Bern on March 22, after serving for a year as charge d'affaires.

Seyyed Hossein Malak

Sikh Separatists Slay 15 in Punjab

AMRITSAR, India (AP) — Sikh militants shot 15 persons to death Friday in attacks on two villages in the state of Punjab, the Press Trust of India and police said.

Five Sikhs who attacked the village of Jasterwala in the Amritsar district killed eight persons, mostly Hindu laborers, and injured one, police said in Amritsar, the Sikh holy city. Militants killed seven persons and wounded an unspecified number in Mandi Fenton Ganga, a village in Punjab's industrial district of Jullundur, the news agency said.

Attackers suspected of being Sikh separatists killed four other persons in separate incidents overnight. The Press Trust also said Friday that a large explosion in a bazaar in the city of Jullundur killed two persons and injured three late Thursday.

For the Record

Svetlana Alliluyeva, Stalin's daughter, has lost her Soviet citizenship for the second time, according to an official decree published Friday. Mrs. Alliluyeva, 61, lives mainly in the United States, where she returned after an 18-month stay in the Soviet Union from 1984-86. She was first stripped of Soviet citizenship when she defected in 1967.

A bundle of papers containing information about the U.S. nuclear submarine fleet at the Holy Loch naval base in Scotland has been found on a nearby beach. The Scotsman newspaper said the discovery appeared to represent a security breach but U.S. authorities said the papers were of no interest.

TRAVEL UPDATE

U.S. Air Smoking Ban Takes Effect

NEW YORK (AP) — New U.S. regulations banning smoking on thousands of domestic flights take effect Saturday. They outlaw smoking on all domestic flights of less than two hours. Passengers who persist in lighting up face fines of as much as \$1,000.

The no-smoking edict will affect an estimated 13,600 flights a day. Airlines say they plan remedies ranging from free candy to legal action for dealing with smokers.

Flight attendants will tell defiant smokers that they are in violation of federal law and advise them of the consequences. If a passenger persists in smoking, airlines may notify authorities at the next destination and arrange for the plane to be met by the police.

EC Issues Rules on Airline Accords

BRUSSELS (Reuters) — The European Community, continuing its drive to liberalize the European airline industry, set out conditions Friday for approving agreements between carriers on fares, reservation systems and other matters.

The regulations are intended to end discrimination by airlines against rivals by applying EC competition rules to air transport under an agreement reached by EC ministers in December. An EC commission spokesman said that airlines' accords in several areas would have to be renegotiated and that EC officials would oversee talks among carriers in the next few weeks.

"The commission will be an observer to make sure companies are not tempted by practices which are too restrictive," he said. One series of agreements concerns planning and coordination of capacity, revenue sharing, consultation on fares and allocations of landing and take-off slots.

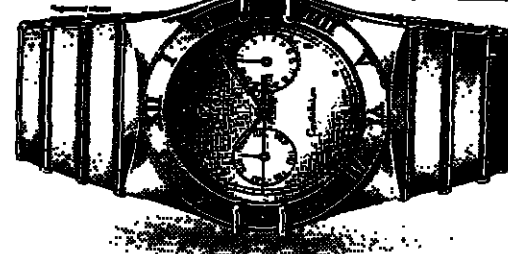
An air traffic controllers' strike in Costa Rica kept the Juan Santamaria International Airport in San Jose closed Friday to most flights for the second day as negotiations stalled. Hundreds of travelers were stranded at the airport when all flights were canceled.

Passengers flying to and from Australia faced long delays Friday for the second day in a row after Qantas airlines cabin staff went on strike in Sydney. Cabin crews were expected to return to work after discussing their grievances at a meeting. A 14-hour strike by air traffic controllers ended early Thursday.

The Yugoslav Airline JAT plans to introduce regular showings of an AIDS prevention film on its planes, a spokesman said Friday. He said JAT co-financed the movie with Medico-Film of Belgrade. Yugoslavians have recorded 16 deaths from acquired immune deficiency syndrome (AIDS) since 1987 to 3,779 million from \$169 million the year before, the Aviation Insurance Offices' Association said Thursday. The London-based organization said 20 aircraft were lost in disasters last year compared with 15 in 1986. It said 593 people were killed in airline accidents against 202 the year before.

Striking seamen at P&O European Ferries in Dover, England, said Friday they had voted to continue their work stoppage, which began 12 weeks ago.

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Swedish Panel Assails Police In Handling of Palme Death

Reuters

STOCKHOLM — A Swedish parliamentary commission expressed criticism Friday of the way the police handled the investigation of the murder of Prime Minister Olof Palme. It also recommended establishing an elite anti-terrorist unit.

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هكزامن النحل

Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Lest They Hijack Again

The Kuwaiti airliner hijacking ended in Algeria on terms that stir a mixture of relief and concern. The 31 remaining hostages were released after a 15-day ordeal during which two men were coldly murdered. But the hijackers were provided safe passage out of Algeria and thus may be free to prepare their next atrocity. The spectacle of Algeria as a penalty-free haven, moreover, may become the gleam in the eye of other hijackers.

Yet all this is not so much an indictment of Algeria as a depiction of the difficult choices that terrorists face on decent people. The Algerians, who have a record in these demanding matters, acted humanely and with considerable skill in bringing the hijacking to an end and in saving many lives. Their "reward" should not be a burst of criticism that might incline them, if there is a next time, to wave off a hijacked plane and dump the problem on others who might lack their credentials and skills.

In incidents of terrorism, no one country can be expected to do all the things that must be done, from deterrence and prevention to damage limitation to punishment. The choices forced on Algeria were so difficult precisely because other countries did not do what they could for easier jobs.

Kuwait, which holds the prisoners this hijacking was launched to free, set a brave and stern example by insisting that the rule of law must not be bent to appease terrorists. Cyprus did what it could to tie up the hijackers in talks. But Thai authorities already had let aboard the weapons that the first hijackers of the Kuwaiti flight employed. Inevitably, Iran seems either to have winked at or to have directly conspired in permitting the flight to take on additional hijackers and weapons. Iran also may have provided sanctuary to the hijackers once they left Algeria.

The international bodies must see to airport procedures in Thailand. The few airlines that fly to Iran should suspend service until the Iranians show they are not soft on friendly hijackers. Intelligence cooperation everywhere must be intensified. We note that in Algeria the hijackers complained of insufficient publicity. Good: The press should diligently seek out the difference between covering the news and egging on criminals. Algeria, meanwhile, deserves gratitude.

—THE WASHINGTON POST.

A Future for Albert Gore

When the book is written on Albert Gore's 1988 presidential campaign, the subtitle could be "The Price of Wisdom." Now that the Tennessee senator has suspended his activity, the question is whether he will be able to apply his hard-won wisdom in some future presidential race. He ought to; he is, after all, just 40 years old. But first, Al Gore has some reading to do.

On paper, Mr. Gore looked like a good bet for the Democrats. He is telegraphic, Harvard-educated, a Vietnam veteran from a border state with a moderate-to-liberal voting record and an unquestioned command of national security questions. Yet the game is won or lost on the field.

Strategically, he gambled everything on winning big on Super Tuesday. He won, but modestly — five states, not including Texas and Florida. Instead of looking like the powerhouse of the South, he came out as one of three winners. He then failed to mount much of a campaign in Illinois and Wisconsin. New York revealed failures of judgment.

In desperation, he went on the attack. Seeking Jewish support, he assailed Jesse Jackson for his earlier positions on the Middle East and attacked Michael Dukakis for not attacking Mr. Jackson. He criticized 30 Senate colleagues, including unquestioned supporters of Israel, for challenging Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir. In the process, polls showed, his negative ratings went up — to 40 percent unfavorable. The electorate seemed increasingly uneasy with the Gore persona.

Then he accepted New York Mayor Edward Koch's endorsement, which inevitably linked him to the mayor's relentless, vitriolic attacks on Mr. Jackson. The ultimate picture was pathetic: an embarrassed U.S. senator imploring reporters to understand that accepting the mayor's endorsement did not mean he subscribed to his views.

As they say in the South, Mr. Gore tore his britches in this campaign, and he's got mending to do. But he has the instincts and intelligence to do it, and he also has the time.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Meese Is the Problem

Two of Attorney General Edwin Meese's top appointees and four of their deputies resigned in disgust three weeks ago. Yet no replacements are in sight, even as more Justice Department officials resign. Why? Because Mr. Meese, who should be leading the search for a solution, is himself the paramount problem.

Lawyers of stature are unlikely to come serve an attorney general who has allowed himself to become the subject of so many ethical concerns — and the butt of so much ridicule as to taint respect for law. Mr. Meese could now best demonstrate his public spirit by resigning.

Two prime choices for deputy attorney general, former Federal Judge Arlin Adams and the former American Bar Association president John Shepherd, turned the job down. Recruiting is difficult when promising candidates cite Mr. Meese's ethical problems. Meanwhile, a new conflict-of-interest controversy involving the attorney general's wife deepens the wonder over the gaps in his ethical sensitivity.

The attorney general asserts that if special prosecutors do not indict him, he is innocent. That is the right standard for measuring crime. It is a watery standard for measuring his fitness for the job.

New disclosures about Mr. Meese's selection of a counselor to help run the department show his insensitivity and inefficiency. His first choice turns out to have been Robert Wallach, his longtime friend and personal lawyer, now under indictment on charges of trading on his relationship with Mr. Meese.

On the latest controversy, Mr. Meese is reduced to pleading ignorance. The Howard Bender real estate interests in Washington turned a handsome profit on a lease with the Justice Department while helping Mr. Meese's wife, Ursula, find a paying job. The Bender company first offered Mrs. Meese a public affairs job with a radio station it owns, which she declined.

Then the Bender family foundation made a sizable grant to the Multiple Sclerosis Society, where Mrs. Meese had worked as an unpaid volunteer. The grant enabled the society to pay her. Later, the firm renewed the lease for a Justice Department building at triple the rent, and then sold the building for a \$22 million profit. Were the Meeses aware that her benefactor was dealing with his department? Mr. Meese says he had no idea; a special prosecutor is investigating.

By getting into such scrapes, the attorney general has turned the Justice Department into a hardship post. By leaving, he could help fill the management void.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Fancy Girls, Sober Boys

In 1898, the name New Yorkers were most likely to call their daughters was Mary — plain as any name can be. After Mary came Catherine, Margaret and Annie — equally plain, equally square. In truth there was little snappy about the next six choices either: Rose, Marie, Esther, Sarah, Frances and Ida.

Boys got plain names, too, with John leading the pack and Samuel bringing up the rear. Now, 90 years later, they still get plain names — Michael is the current favorite, and John has yet to fall out of the top ten. But there is nothing plain about the names girls get now. They get Samantha. They get Tiffany. And, says the New York City Health Department, which has issued a list of 1987's most popular monikers, the girl Ashley.

Why is it that parents go for sober when naming a son and for giddy when naming a girl? Is it because, in their heart of hearts, they take boys a little more seriously? Is it

because they expect more of the child they named after the guy who slew Goliath than they do of the child they named after a store at the corner of 57th Street and Fifth Avenue? Or is it because they know that the boy with the fancy name risks taunts that the girl with the fancy name does not?

Whatever the reasons, it is more fun to choose a name for a daughter than a son — just as it is more fun to choose a dress than overalls. There is so much more to pick from, so many more styles and colors.

In 1898, there weren't that many names to pick from. Sure, they existed, but without movies and soap operas to bribe them about, how was anyone to hear about Jessica, Jennifer, Stephanie and Melissa? Why, if George M. Cohan had only known about Ashley — she, instead of Mary, might be remembered as a grand old name.

—THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Violence in New Caledonia

Nothing, absolutely nothing, can excuse the crimes committed in Ouvea in the name of a political cause that has been sinking into impasse. But the political responsibility for the chain of circumstances that led to this drama is perfectly clear.

The government's decision to have the New Caledonian elections coincide with the first round of the [French] presidential elec-

tion was triply provocative: It was a provocation to the Elysee palace, following repeated warnings by President Mitterrand to Prime Minister Chirac; it was a provocation to the allies of the [rightist] RPR party who had voted for the territory's new status with the proviso that elections there not take place before the presidential election; and it was a provocation to the Kanak separatists, who immediately vowed to take up the dare.

—Alain Rollat, Le Monde (Paris).

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The Gulf: America May Have Misfired

By Les Aspin

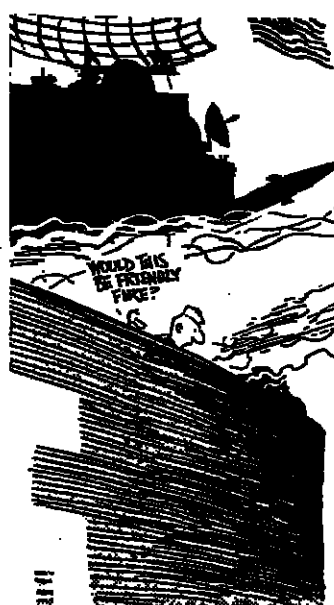
The writer, a Democratic congressman from Wisconsin, is chairman of the House Armed Services Committee.

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration may have played into the wrong hands in the Gulf. The mines that prompted Monday's retaliation may not have been laid on orders of the Tehran authorities but by Iranian malcontents trying to start a fight. If so, the U.S. military action was not the right course.

In January, the regime in Tehran publicly reassessed its policy of confrontation in the Gulf. It finally adopted what I would call the Persian Corollary to the Aikens Doctrine. In the late 1960s, Senator George Aikens of Vermont proposed a way out of the Vietnam quagmire: "Just declare victory and get out." The Persian Corollary for the Gulf quagmire holds: "Just declare victory and shut up."

It surfaced in January when reports began circulating that Washington was thinking of bringing home some of its ships. President Ali Khamenei unveiled the new policy in his sermon at Friday prayers Jan. 22. "The United States has now decided to withdraw," he said. "This is something we predicted. Today, too, we are witnessing how those Western countries who supported the United States and entered the Persian Gulf with such hub and cry are now leaving the Persian Gulf, one after another, quietly."

The following Friday, the speaker of the Iranian Parliament, Hashemi Rafsanjani, added his imprimatur to the new policy. He said the Western powers had been driven out of the Gulf "in craven disgrace," by the powerful people of Iran.

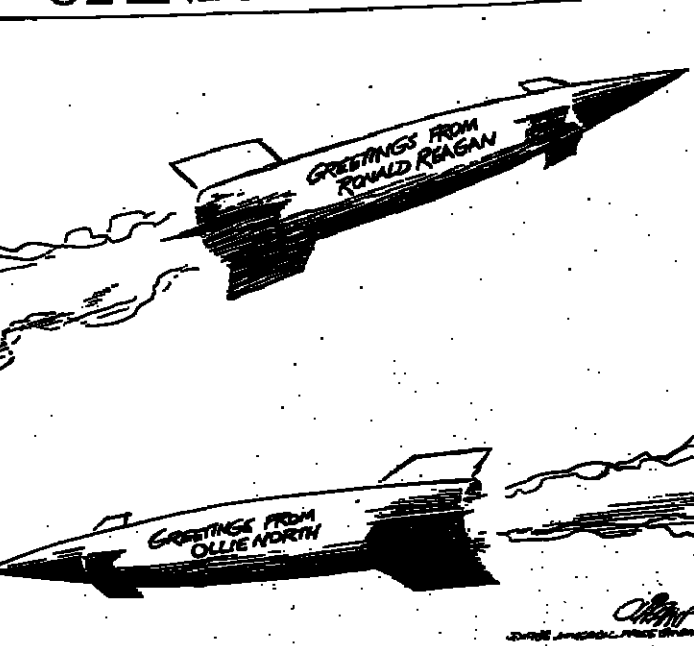


There was dissent. Many revolutionaries knew that none of the six Western countries with ships in the Gulf planned to withdraw more than a few vessels. The daily newspaper Keyhans ran an editorial the day after the president's sermon, taking issue with the policy of declaring victory and then ignoring the remaining American presence. "We must understand that the Americans have not come to attend a party," so they will not leave easily," it said. "The United States will not go except under growing political and psychological pressure."

By mid-February, the debate was over. When the ships were sent home, Iranian officials claimed victory. They then stopped talking about the Persian Corollary, and, ending more than six months of daily rhetorical assaults, for all the Iranian public knew, the U.S. navy was cowering in Pearl Harbor.

The nonconfrontation policy was rational, and while Iran's leaders can be unreasonable, they are not irrational. They surely calculated that they could not win a confrontation with the United States in the Gulf. If pushed too far, American forces could mine the only two sites from which Iran can export oil, cutting Iran's foreign ex-

OPINION



change earnings by 90 percent. Iran was not calling a halt to its challenge to America, it was simply calling it quits in the waters of the Gulf, where the odds were not good.

Then, not long ago, someone laid mines in the Gulf and a U.S. frigate, the Samuel B. Roberts, hit one of them. American experts determined that they were Iranian mines. Who ordered them put there? The authorities in Tehran, reversing a policy settled on in January? Or the Revolutionary Guards, who never approved of January's policy change? There is no proof either way.

Another policy change is possible, but it seems unlikely. First, the regime reasoned only months ago that confrontation in the Gulf was ill-advised, and nothing has changed to warrant a return to confrontation. Second, Iran was enjoying the fruits of a propaganda campaign over the Iraqi use of poison gas. Why undermine that?

Since last summer, Iran has been bedeviled by the threat of a United Nations arms embargo. Baghdad has been portrayed as eager to end the war, while Tehran has been pictured as the recalcitrant party. Then the Iraqis were caught using poison gas. Iran launched a major propaganda

offensive. Western reporters were shown gas victims in the streets and a hospital hit by an Iraqi missile. For the first time, Iran had the Iraqis in a corner. The threat of a UN arms embargo receded. Why change the subject by mining the Gulf?

The Reagan administration took a more traditional interpretation: The mines were made by the Iranian government, so they must have been laid by the Iranian government. Perhaps, if so, the administration's firm response was the correct one.

But what if the administration was wrong and Tehran did not want a confrontation in the Gulf? The United States does not want a confrontation in the Gulf. But its retaliation means Iran can no longer abide by the Persian Corollary to the Aikens Doctrine. Literally and figuratively, it has been blown out of the water.

In sum, it is quite possible the administration overreacted. No one can now prove either theory of Iranian conduct. But it would be the ultimate irony if America started a shooting match in the Gulf because it overreacted to the very Iranian zealots it wishes to restrain from starting a shooting match in the Gulf.

The Washington Post.

In the Pacific, a Test of French Will and Ambition

By Stephen Henningham

CANBERRA, Australia — If, as seems likely, François Mitterrand is re-elected president of France, he is expected to revive Socialist Party proposals for giving New Caledonia the status of "independence-in-association" with France. He will not, in any case, be able to ignore this French overseas department, not after the killing Friday of four gendarmes by indigenous Melanesians.

Independence-in-association is a formula designed to satisfy the aspirations of the Melanesians, or Kanaks, while protecting the interests of settlers from Europe, the Pacific and Asia. Many Kanaks want independence. Most settlers oppose it and voted overwhelmingly in a referendum in September to remain part of France.

The independence-in-association model could eventually be applied to French Polynesia as well, with special arrangements to permit continued French nuclear testing. France regards its nuclear power as the keystone of its foreign policy, and the program, seen as vital to French national security, commands support across the domestic political spectrum.

While France remains aloof from NATO, its nuclear deterrent will assume increased importance in Europe if the United States and the Soviet Union continue to make progress in negotiations on reducing their nuclear arsenals.

Mr. Mitterrand's conservative political opponents view the notion of independence-in-association as illogical and dangerously radical. Such an arrangement would face many obstacles. But if it could be applied, it would leave France with a substantial presence and influence in New Caledonia. France would control the defense of the islands and have strong leverage in the conduct of foreign affairs and economic management.

This would tie in with France's wish to maintain footholds in the South Pacific, partly in the belief that the center of gravity of world economic power is shifting to the Pacific Basin. France wants to be a part of a dynamic Pacific era.

But French plans to remain a Pacific power are likely to create continued concern in the region. France is seen by several South Pacific nations as a European power that has overstayed its welcome now that the age of empire is past.

France insists that its underground nuclear tests pose no risks. But many Pacific Islanders

The violence on New Caledonia adds urgency to the debate.

believe the tests create an unacceptable danger of radiation leakage that could contaminate the marine resources on which their lives depend.

The South Pacific is a diverse region and the view taken of the French presence is far from monolithic. France has engaged in a diplomatic drive, including offers of substantial amounts of aid, to profit from the differences of perspective.

The Melanesian countries, Papua New Guinea, the Solomon Islands and Vanuatu, take the hardest anti-French line. They are motivated by sympathy for their fellow Melanesians in New Caledonia, by strong anti-nuclear sentiments and by the unhappy decolonization experience of Vanuatu, which until 1980 was the English-French condominium of the New Hebrides.

The independent and self-governing Polyne-

sian and Micronesian states take a more moderate line. The kingdom of Tonga and the Cook Islands have quite cordial relations with Paris.

Australia and New Zealand have tried to separate the issues of New Caledonia and nuclear testing from positive aspects of their relations with France, particularly in trade. Both countries would welcome progress toward independence-in-association for New Caledonia.

France has concentrated its diplomatic efforts on the Polynesian islands. It has courted Fiji, the largest of the South Pacific island states.

Fiji occupies a pivotal position. France did not join the chorus of international criticism last year over the two coups led by Fiji's armed forces. In January, Paris announced a \$15 million aid package at a time when most of Fiji's traditional aid donors were still pondering options.

The policies of Fiji and other Pacific states toward New Caledonia and nuclear testing are not for sale. Yet acceptance of French aid and a willingness to listen to French presentations seem likely to contribute to a continued moderation of the approach of Fiji and the Polynesian countries. This moderation would be tested by an upsurge of anti-French unrest in New Caledonia and Tahiti, the main island group in French Polynesia.

The first round of voting in the French presidential elections takes place Sunday, as does voting in local elections in New Caledonia. The violence there Friday is sure to rekindle the debate in the South Pacific over French policies.

The writer, a former Australian diplomat who served in New Caledonia, is a research fellow in the Department of Political and Social Change at the Australian National University in Canberra. He contributed this view to the International Herald Tribune.

He Wants to Be a 'Tree Shaker, Not a Jelly Maker'

By Tom Wicker

NEW YORK — The impressive victory of Michael Dukakis in the New York primary has led some Democrats and observers to claim that his nomination for president now is "inevitable." It may be, but the voters this year have had a way of reacting against front-runners — for example, Senator Bob Dole and Representative Richard Gephardt after the Iowa caucuses.

In Illinois and Michigan, they knocked down Mr. Dukakis himself, after Super Tuesday had seemed to make him the leader. After the Michigan caucuses made Jesse Jackson appear to be a real threat, he was defeated in Wisconsin and New York.

That need not happen to Mr. Dukakis, now the clear front-runner in a two-man race. But the large blocs of Jews (77 percent), white Roman Catholics (70 percent) and white Protestants (57 percent) who supported him

in New York suggest that he may have been aided by voters alarmed at Mr. Jackson's sudden emergence.

If Mr. Dukakis now is viewed as an inevitable winner, and Mr. Jackson is no longer feared as a likely alternative, Mr. Dukakis's strength paradoxically might be diminished in the remaining states. That could keep him from establishing a really commanding lead by the end of the primaries.

Even now, he leads Mr. Jackson in delegates by only 1,048 to 842, with 2,081 needed to nominate. Under the Democrats' proportional representation system, if the race is close in the primaries still to come, Mr. Dukakis would not be able to expand that lead significantly.

Mr. Jackson's astute national chairman, Willie Brown of California, has pointed out also that his

candidate has spent relatively little but now is raising large amounts of campaign funds, while Mr. Dukakis is approaching the federal spending limit for primaries. Thus, Mr. Jackson might be able to match or exceed his rival's spending in some states; that could particularly affect California, where campaigning is expensive.

The Dukakis victory in New York was so complete that the talk of "inevitability" is only natural; so, therefore, is speculation that his running mate might be Mr. Jackson, who cannot finish worse than second in the delegate race. Mr. Brown and Gerald Austin, Mr. Jackson's campaign manager, already are claiming that Mr. Jackson has earned second place.

That is true enough, but for several good reasons Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Jackson himself might not agree to such a ticket. First, it would pair two Northern liberals — not necessarily a good combination anywhere and particularly unsuited to the South, where Super Tuesday showed both candidates weak among white voters. Without 70 or more Southern electoral votes, no Democratic ticket is likely to be a national winner.

Besides, as both Mr. Dukakis and Mr. Jackson have pointed out, no one really "cares" the No. 2 spot. Traditionally, and for sound political reasons, it is the nominee's choice.

Mr. Jackson might not think it so attractive to be Mr. Dukakis's running mate, or even vice president. As the first black vice presidential nominee, he could well be blamed, however unfairly, if the Dukakis-Jackson ticket lost; that could set back his own aspirations and those of African blacks generally.

If, on the other hand, that ticket won, Mr. Jackson necessarily would be a subordinate figure — like George Bush and Walter Mondale before him. As Mr. Jackson himself has remarked, almost correctly, "The only job of the vice president is to break ties in the Senate."

The limitations of the office would preclude even so forceful a man as him from a large policy-making role (as even the forceful Lyndon Johnson

learned). If the vice president did not support the president, even when he disagreed, he would forfeit party standing; if Mr. Jackson became vice president, moreover, it would be owing to the defeat of Mr. Bush — a reminder that being vice president is not necessarily the best position from which to run for president.

His second place finish surely could bring Mr. Jackson more power and influence than the vice presidency — as "a tree shaker not a jelly maker" in shaping the ticket and the platform, an absolutely crucial supporter of Mr. Dukakis in the fall election, as a powerful influence on a Dukakis administration, as probably the leading Democratic candidate for 1992 or 1996.

All that, of course, has to be weighed against the value — for himself and his people — of being the first black on a national ticket and perhaps in national office, as well as against the possibility of the president's death.

The New York Times.

100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: Pope Disapproves

LONDON — The Chronicle correspondent in Rome telegraphs [on April 22]: "I am now in a position to send substantial confirmation of the Pope's disapproval of the tactics employed by the Irish Nationalist party in their separatist policy. A document has been drawn up and will be issued from the Vatican in a few days, in which the Pope condemns both the plan of campaign and the practice of boycotting, and prohibits Catholics from belonging to the one or having recourse to the other."

1913: A Plan for Peace

WASHINGTON — William J. Bryan, the Secretary of State, has devised a scheme for the promotion of the world's peace. He contemplates the negotiation of treaties between the United States and all other civilized nations which shall provide for the reference of all questions in dispute, including those of vital interest and

A Glasnost School of Sovietology

By Jim Hoagland

BOSTON — Along the leafy banks of the Charles River, a new generation of American Kremlinologists incubates in the glow of glasnost, perestroika and sentimental summary.

Their impressionable young eyes and ears take in scenes of Ron and Mikhail rolling out red carpets and landing one another for eliminating an entire category of nuclear weapons. They travel to Moscow and engage in conversations with Russians, even as they deny to most of the older generation of Soviet experts, whose agonies were Stalin, the invasion of Prague and the collapse of détente.

The news, though of recent vintage, is good in the formative years of these experts-to-be, many of whom were toddlers when Soviet tanks rolled into Czechoslovakia in 1968. Promise stretches out to the horizon when you are in your 20s; history looks like a straight developing line rather than the crooked and jangling cycles of hope and dreams that old fogies see.

Mikhail Gorbachev may be creating a generational fork line in American Kremlinology with his dramatic shifts in foreign policy and his efforts to encourage greater debate and openness to foreigners and their ideas. The optimistic assessment of the Soviet party leader coming out of Washington as the May summit approaches reinforces the hopes of the young.

A conversation with four doctoral candidates in Soviet studies (recommended by professors as a fair sample of aspiring Kremlinologists at Harvard University) makes a 42-year-old feel encumbered with baggage of skepticism and suspicion of Moscow that have not yet freed themselves to people in their mid-20s.

It would be easy to dismiss them as inexperienced and naive, as some older Kremlin watchers already do. But glasnost produces a remarkable phenomenon: These youngsters are beginning to accumulate far more contact with the Soviet Union and non-official citizens there than the older generation was ever able to do.

One of the points they made about the generational divide was that many older scholars turn down new opportunities to travel to the Soviet Union on the grounds that nothing of significant value can be learned in a society that remains closed, despite the illusion of glasnost.

"It has been traditional to approach the Soviet Union in a very compartmentalized way," said Bill Jarosz. "But we are trying to look at the social bases of reform and to figure out how deeply into society and beyond the bureaucracy these reforms go. Look at how many of Gorbachev's senior advisers are sociologists, and you understand why we think it is important to get out of the sealed compartments of foreign policy and Politburo politics that have marked Soviet studies until now."

"I think the trend should be toward not viewing the Soviet Union as an alien state that is uniquely bizarre, but as a state that can be analyzed much in the same way we analyze other states," said Deborah Spar, who is studying Soviet marketing of exports. She has found that the Soviet Union markets its diamonds, fur, energy exports and other goods much as any good capitalist nation would. "They play the spot market in oil skillfully, for example," she said.

What happens if Mr. Gorbachev turns out to be a failure or a fraud? How easy will it be to return to the cynical school of history after feeding as if the world was changing decisively before your eyes and in your favor?

One answer may lie in the experiences of a friend whose job involved getting the Washington bureaucracy to sign on to détente in the early 1970s. He found routine visa applications for prominent Soviet visitors being sabotaged by Foreign Service officers who had lived in Moscow when the KGB slashed their tires as a morning greeting and had nastier tricks reserved for tense times.

"Despite what Nixon said, they knew out of their experiences that Soviet hostility toward the United States would never change and that détente should be stopped," he told me recently. "Out of their own experience, the Sovietologists of that time may well go to the other side of the spectrum, and stick there whatever happens."

Perhaps, but the next generation is almost certain to have a far better opportunity to gather information and make judgments about what is going on in the Soviet Union than those in their 30s and 40s and older ever dreamed of. We can only envy them, and hope that their optimism turns out to be justified.

The Washington Post.

1938: New York Defense

NEW YORK — New York City is vulnerable to air bombing by enemy aircraft that might cross 3,000 miles of North Atlantic, drop their cargo of death and return to bases either in Europe or in mid-ocean, Assistant Secretary of War Louis Johnson warned today [April 22]. He urged Congressional authorization of thirty-four mobile anti-aircraft regiments, an increase of twenty over the fourteen already protecting the New York metropolitan area.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Tale of 3 Sales: All That's Publicized Is Gold

International Herald Tribune
LONDON — The world is awash with roving liquidities looking for an anchorage point. Understanding how those who steer them operate has become a matter of primary concern for auction houses and dealers in every field.

SOUREN MELIKIAN

New York seems simple enough: the glitter in the obvious. The diamond sales in New York offer the most spectacular illustration of the case. On Tuesday night Sotheby's sold the most expensive diamond ever. The pear-shaped 85.9-carat gem in the D-flawless category was the largest ever offered. It had been hyped to death. Carried by a tide of free advertising graciously offered by the media, it rose to a dizzying \$9.13 million, probably exceeding by several notches the price it would have otherwise reached. But what makes the figure significant is the buyer's identity, which was not disclosed by Sotheby's. He is Laurence Graff, the world's No. 1 in the profession, who is bidding on the telephone and is a cool player. More significantly still, the price per carat — \$106,000 — was surpassed only a day later with Graff still in the ring. On Wednesday night, Christie's outscored Sotheby's when its table cut diamond weighing 52.59 carats shot up to \$7.48 million, making it a \$142,000-per-carat stone. This time, Graff was only the underbidder — trade sources say the winning bid came from Saudi Arabia.



"Le Moulin à eau," by Boucher has been recently dated to 1750.

French paintings. Some had the most glamorous provenance one could hope for — they came, by descent, from the collection of a famous 19th-century painter, Baron Gérard. The catalogue barely mentions the fact and the media did not pick it up, which is typical of the indifference surrounding 18th-century court painting. Artists that were at the pinnacle half a century ago have receded from public sight. Nicolas de Largillière, the most famous court painter in the latter half of the long reign of Louis XIV, is admired by a handful of French art historians. Unfortunately, this is not enough to make a price.



Virgin and Child, relief by the "Master of the Marble Madonnas."

Even the portraits that can be considered "well sold" by today's standards were ludicrously cheap if compared with the third-rate leftovers from Renoir's studio. Jean-Marc Nattier is one of the great portraitists of the Régence (1715-1723) and Louis XV period. His likeness of "Monsieur Gobien, Seigneur de Saint Aignan," is supremely skilled. The picture, dated 1724, in a period frame, had been consigned for sale by the French press magnate Robert Hersant. It went up to 609,663 francs, above the high estimate, yet hardly an impressive figure.

whipped up last year by the admirable Giovanni Pisano exhibition in Genoa and its masterly catalogue — a collection of scholarly essays edited by Max Seidel — the relief made a killing. Daniel Katz of London got it for £308,000, outbidding sources said, the National Museum of Canberra.

The publicity factor loomed large in the second outburst over a bronze group of Nessus and Deianira 32 centimeters high. The model is by Giambologna, the cast by Antonio Susini. With Charles Avery's book fresh in everybody's mind, connoisseurs went mad. They ignored the restoration on the legs and could not have cared less if a hand seemed to be a replacement. An invisible contestant bidding on the telephone outbid Katz at \$440,000.

The difference made by publicity was made even more obvious with the third rarity, a curveting horse by Giambologna's successor, Pietro Tacca. The rider in early-17th-century armor is also by him. The group was intended as a model for a monumental statue of Louis XIII of France that was never executed. Small models were produced, the head of the rider being cast separately as was customary to make replacements possible if a new patron wanted to see himself riding a bronze horse. Christie's horseman in armor had the head of Peter the Great screwed on. Avery plausibly speculates in the catalogue that it may be the work of Rastrelli, who was active in St. Petersburg. The quirky combination, which does not fall into any instantly slotted category, was unsold at £125,000 and acquired later by Katz at a price believed to be in the area of \$150,000.

It does not do to require too many footnotes in today's market. It is bad for press releases and makes an easy slogan impossible.

Academics War Over 'Shakespeare' Poem

By Howell Raines
New York Times Service

LONDON — A British professor's contention that he has authenticated a 14th-century unpublished poem of 180 verses as probably having been written by William Shakespeare for a betrothal party has set the stage for a major scholarly dispute.

The text of the poem, which is in the Huntington Library in San Marino, California, was published Friday by The Independent newspaper in cooperation with Macmillan Publishers of London. The publisher is bringing out "A Private Commission: New Verse by Shakespeare" by Peter Levi on Monday, two days after the 424th anniversary of Shakespeare's presumed birth date.

The Telegraph also quoted Stanley Wells, director of the Shakespeare Institute at the University of Birmingham, as saying that the poem had been "the subject of detailed research" by other scholars. "As a result of this work, there seems to be little doubt that these verses were written not by Shakespeare but by someone else," Wells said. "I have seen the poem. You can expect a fairly convincing argument challenging it."

Independent efforts to reach Levi, Knowles and Wells were unavailing. Sebastian Faulks, literary editor of The Independent, said that Levi was "not absolutely certain" that Shakespeare wrote the poem. Faulks said the historical case put together by Levi appeared to be convincing, and Macmillan, in its publicity material, refers flatly to the poem as "new Shakespearean material." "It seems to us that the case is strong enough that we should at least air it and run with it," said Faulks. "We are not taking an editorial line saying we stake our reputation on this, but by the length of the story and the prominence we're giving it we're bound to be reasonably sympathetic to Peter Levi's point of view."

"Peter Levi is pretty sure," Faulks added.

Scholarly and publishing sources said the verses were known to a small group of scholars and were mentioned in a companion volume to the Oxford University Press edition of Shakespeare's "Complete Works."

The 14 short verses were intended to be spoken at the betrothal party, with the name of the intended speaker written before each verse. The names are said to be those of real people, and Levi is believed to have used the names as keys in the literary detective work that he carried out to build his case for Shakespeare's authorship.

The surfacing of the material recalls the dispute over a love poem discovered at the Bodleian Library at Oxford in 1985 by an American scholar, Gary Taylor. Taylor, now a teacher at Catholic University in Washington, attributed the work to Shakespeare, but many scholars felt the nine-stanza poem, which begins "Shall I Die? Shall I Fly?", was too clumsy to have been written by Shakespeare.

"You're never going to get 100 percent agreement," Taylor said in a telephone interview. Taylor was

an editor of the "Complete Works" published by Oxford in 1986, and said he and other editors were aware of the existence of the verses in Levi's book.

"At the time, the Oxford edition went to print, the Oxford editors were not convinced of the poem's authenticity, and we're waiting to see what Levi has to say to show that it's authentic," Taylor said.

Library Stays Neutral

Curators at the Huntington Library would neither support nor dispute Levi's contention that the poem was written by Shakespeare, Robert Reinhold of The New York Times reported from San Marino, California.

Numerous scholars have examined the 62 lines of verse seeking a possible connection to Shakespeare, but none have come to Levi's conclusion, said Sara Hodson, associate curator for literary manuscripts at the library.

"Whether he has new evidence, I don't know," she said. She speculated that his argument might rest on the initials at the end of the two pages, which could be read as "W. Sh." or "W. Sk."

The verses were written on two pages glued to the back of a volume containing an "entertainment" written by John Marston, an Elizabethan playwright. The brief play is titled "The Lord and Lady of Huntingdon's Entertainment of Their Right Noble Mother Alice Countess Dowager of Derby The First Night of Her Honored Arrival at the Home of Ashby."

The verses themselves may have been intended as prologue or epilogue to the play since each verse bears the name of a member of the family in the margin to the left, Hodson said.

She said that the library had not tested the paper for age, but that she had no doubt of its age. "Its entire appearance, watermark, everything is consistent with the period of time," she said.

The manuscript was among those purchased in 1917 by the library's founder, Henry E. Huntington, from the Bridgewater House Library. Huntington, a financier who built a fortune based on railroads and real estate holdings in southern California, founded the library to house his books and works of art in 1919.

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NYSE Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
IBM	152.00	151.00	151.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
GE	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
AMT	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
IBM	152.00	151.00	151.00	+1.00
AT&T	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
GE	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00
AMT	100.00	99.00	99.00	+1.00

Market Sales				
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume
NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume	NYSE 4 p.m. volume

NYSE Index				
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Ch.
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Ch.
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Ch.
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Ch.

Friday's NYSE Closing				
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Ch.
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Ch.
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Ch.
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Ch.

AMEX Diary				
Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close
Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close
Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close
Close	Prev.	Close	Prev.	Close

NASDAQ Index				
Close	Ch.	Week	Year	Ch.
Close	Ch.	Week	Year	Ch.
Close	Ch.	Week	Year	Ch.
Close	Ch.	Week	Year	Ch.

AMEX Most Actives				
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Vol.	High	Low	Last	Ch.

Dow Jones Bond Averages				
Close	Ch.	Close	Ch.	Close
Close	Ch.	Close	Ch.	Close
Close	Ch.	Close	Ch.	Close
Close	Ch.	Close	Ch.	Close

NYSE Diary				
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.				
Buy	Sales	Buy	Sales	Buy
Buy	Sales	Buy	Sales	Buy
Buy	Sales	Buy	Sales	Buy
Buy	Sales	Buy	Sales	Buy

Dow Jones Averages				
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.
Open	High	Low	Last	Ch.

Standard & Poor's Index				
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Ch.
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Ch.
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Ch.
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Ch.

NASDAQ Diary				
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class
Class	Prev.	Class	Prev.	Class

AMEX Stock Index				
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Ch.
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Ch.
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Ch.
High	Low	Close	Ch.	Ch.

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Shares Up Sharply in N.Y.

United Press International
NEW YORK — Prices on the New York Stock Exchange ended a volatile week Friday with shares closing sharply higher in moderate trading. Traders cited future-related buying, a firmer dollar and a steady bond market for the gains.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which had added 199 Thursday, rose 27.69 to close at 2,015.09 Friday. But for the week, the Dow was ahead only 1.16 points.

Advances led declines, 937-520, on Friday. Volume totaled 152.5 million shares, compared with 168.4 million traded Thursday.

Friday's volume included about 20 million shares of Southern Co., which carries a 9.6 percent dividend yield and goes ex-dividend Tuesday. It was the most active NYSE issue.

"The market was a little more sensitive today," said Al Goldman, market strategist with A.G. Edwards & Sons in St. Louis, Missouri. "Bonds lifted, the dollar held its own and a sell-off attempt was not able to gather any momentum."

Mr. Goldman said computer-managed buy programs triggered some "natural buying."

"We had developed a short-term oversold condition," Mr. Goldman said. "We had the ingredients for a bounce, which makes for a nice weekend. We'll get these blips, but one day does not reverse the recent negative pattern. Anyone who assumes otherwise is walking around with rose-colored glasses."

Mr. Goldman said the program traders, while boosting the market by buying on Friday, have sparked a "high level of disgust among individual investors and a high level of concern and disengagement among institutions."

Ralph Bloch, senior vice president and chief

market analyst at Raymond, James & Associates in St. Petersburg, Florida, agreed that future-related activity this week has driven investors to the sidelines.

Over the past three days, "virtually 90 percent of the activity has been program trading," Mr. Bloch said. "It's an absolute outrage. The public is pulling back because of a total lack of confidence."

Mr. Bloch noted the Dow's surrender of a 32-point advance Tuesday to close lower and the Dow's modest rise Thursday after a loss of a 35-point gain.

"Rallies cannot hold and this is a very dangerous sign," Mr. Bloch said. "If we close below 1979, we are advising people to take protective action."

In economic news Friday, the Commerce Department said durable goods orders were unchanged in March after rising 0.1 percent in February. Wall Street estimates had called for an increase of between 1 percent and 1.5 percent.

Southern Co. was up 1/2 to 22 1/2.

Cincinnati Gas & Electric, the second most active issue, was unchanged at 25 1/2.

CPC International was up 1/2 to 48 1/2.

AT&T was up 1/2 to 27 1/2. IBM gained 1 1/2 to 152.

Trans World Airlines soared 7 to 35 1/2, following news that Chairman Carl Icahn had renewed efforts to take the airline private.

Among the blue chips, General Electric was up 1/2 to 40 1/2. American Express was up 1/2 to 24 1/2. Eastman Kodak was up 1/2 to 40 1/2 and Merck was up 1/2 to 15 1/2.

In the technology sector, Digital Equipment was off 1/2 to 99 1/2. Cray Research was up 1/2 to 82 1/2 and Texas Instruments was up 1/2 to 46 1/2.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.

12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.
12 Month	High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld.	PE	52	High	Low	Close	Ch.

(Continued on next left-hand page)

هكزامن الاعمى

ECONOMIC SCENE

Inflation Worries Are Fed By Gulf Fighting, U.S. Data

By LEONARD SILK

NEW YORK — Officials of the administration and the Federal Reserve continue to talk reassuringly about the lack of inflationary pressure, but the bond and stock markets are still worried. In the past few days the markets had fresh reasons for concern: rising oil prices as a result of clashes in the Gulf; and reports that producer prices rose in March by 0.6 percent and consumer prices by 0.5 percent — annual rates of 6 to 7 percent.

Fed spokesmen, saying there was no reason to get too excited about one month's figures, saw no need now to push up interest rates. But they stopped short of saying there was nothing to worry about.

Edward Boehne, president of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank, stated the Fed's dilemma nicely: "Inflation is something that, if you wait till you see the whites of its eyes, it's too late."

He added, "You have to balance that against the need to have a financial environment that's conducive to continuing growth."

But the markets are worried that in an election year the balance may be tipped on the inflationary side.

Even with continuing hostilities in the Middle East, the price of a barrel of oil has oscillated within a broad band of roughly \$10 to \$20 in recent years, with the upper limit set by OPEC to avoid losing control of the market to higher-cost producers, and the lower limit set by the disappearance of supply as prices fall toward the level of the costs of production, wiping out profits.

An authority on the international oil market, Professor Maurice Adelman of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology, says that broad equilibrium is still holding.

When the price of oil pushes above \$20 a barrel, high-cost non-OPEC producers will come flooding back into the market. Even at existing prices, Mr. Adelman sees OPEC being "nibbled to death by a flock of ducks" — such smaller producers as North Yemen, Denmark, Norway, Brazil or Colombia.

COLLECTIVELY, non-OPEC is now bigger than OPEC. The organization's member states produce about 18 million barrels a day while output from the non-OPEC producers comes to 26 million barrels a day.

Total consumption of the non-Communist world, Mr. Adelman estimates, is 46.6 million barrels a day, with the Soviet Union and China selling 2 million to 3 million a day to the capitalist countries.

But if oil prices surged far above \$20, conditions would be created for another crash like the one that followed the 1979 oil price explosion, when prices soared above \$40 a barrel.

Mr. Adelman sees the big OPEC producers like Saudi Arabia and Kuwait chastened by what happened after 1980. He says they would resist another wild price spike, since it would be in their interest to keep a lid on prices and maximize their gains at about \$20, rather than experience extreme instability and another loss of markets.

Nevertheless, with the Iran-Iraq war raging on and heightened tensions between Israel and the Palestinians, there is danger that the equilibrium range of the oil price could be broken.

Since Iran produces about 2 million barrels a day and Iraq about 2.5 million, a blocking of the Gulf and a wider war could send oil prices soaring, especially if consumers panicked and reverted to hoarding, as they did in creating the oil price explosions of the 1970s.

But after the price run-up and the surge of supply and constriction of demand, cutthroat competition inside and outside OPEC would cause the market to crash again.

Les Echos Sale Goes Through

France Approves Pearson's New Bid

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PARIS — The French Finance Ministry said Friday that it had approved the revised bid by Pearson PLC of Britain for the financial newspaper Les Echos. The ministry had delayed a decision on the original offer amid concern over Pearson's future ownership.

Pearson, the diversified business group that publishes the Financial Times newspaper, reached agreement with Les Echos publisher, Jacqueline Beytout, in February to buy the newspaper for £88 million (\$167 million). But the French government blocked the bid.

Finance Minister Edouard Balladur had said that while Pearson was now British-owned, the recent acquisition of a 20.5 percent stake by the U.S.-based media magnate Rupert Murdoch raised questions over its future structure.

Under French law the government can prevent a company based outside the European Community from taking a controlling stake in a French group. A separate press law prevents a non-EC company from taking more than 20 percent in a French publisher.

Mr. Balladur's refusal to rule on the bid until Pearson clarified its relationship with Mr. Murdoch provoked a 24-hour strike by Les Echos journalists and led Pearson to modify its offer.

Earlier this month Pearson lodged a new proposal with the Finance Ministry under which it would acquire just two-thirds of Les Echos capital immediately, leaving Mrs. Beytout with a blocking minority stake and delaying the outright purchase for a year. This final sale could proceed only if Pearson was still owned by a European Community company.

The Finance Ministry said that Mr. Balladur made his decision on the basis of these changes.

On Monday, he said that Financière et Industrielle Gaz & Eau, controlled by the French investment bank Lazard Frères & Compagnie, had pledged to keep its present 9.4 percent holding in Pearson until the year 2009. (Reuters, AFP)



James L. Koontz, chief executive of Kingsbury Machine Tool Corp., on the shop floor.

A Success Story in U.S. Toolmaking
Kingsbury's Survival Strategy Becomes a Case Study

By Barnaby J. Feder

New York Times Service

KEENE, New Hampshire — Kingsbury Machine Tool Corp. has managed to make a profit every year since 1933, even during the stormy downturn of the early 1980s when others gave up toolmaking or plunged into loss.

That achievement has earned the privately held company admiration in manufacturing circles and the attention of the Harvard Business School, which is preparing a case study of the survival strategy it has pursued. But it has not earned Kingsbury a sense of security. It currently projects one of its thinnest annual profits on sales of just under \$100 million.

"You used to be able to design a machine tool that you could sell for 10 or 20 years," said James L. Koontz, Kingsbury's president and chief executive. "Now I'm not sure if what we design this year can be sold next year. There's tremendous uncertainty about just what our customers need to compete and we are not sure how many are really committed to full-scale manufacturing in this country."

Such worries explain in part why many industry analysts foresee continuing weakness in the U.S. machine-tool sector, which all other manufacturers depend on for the tools they use to shape and finish

metal parts. And a close look at Kingsbury's experience in recent years shows that the industry's most commonly cited problem — foreign competition — is only one of many reasons for the toolmakers' troubles.

Profits have been hard won since 1981, the industry's last boom year. Since then, while makers of simple

Kingsbury also shifted some of its attention from metal-processing equipment for high-volume manufacturers such as automakers to building complex machines to assemble small parts for its customers. A Kingsbury assembly machine has been installed at General Electric Co.'s modern plant for compressor assembly in Columbia, Tennessee. Other customers make products as diverse as shower heads, pens, printer motors and 35mm shells.

Two acquisitions have added to the diversification drive. The 1983 purchase of Export Tool & Welding Co. in Rexdale, Ontario, moved Kingsbury into auto-body machining and assembly equipment. In 1986, the company bought Acme-Cleveland's Hillier subsidiary, a maker of tools to drill holes in airplane wings, and moved it to New Hampshire from Mountaineer, New Jersey. Mr. Koontz called the purchase Kingsbury's "first close look at the aerospace industry."

Kingsbury also invested steadily in productivity aids, from computer systems to help design new products, manage inventories and communicate with major steel suppliers to new machinery for its own shop floor. Mr. Koontz estimates that the replacement value of the company's machinery is \$200 million.

Orders for primary metals such as steel jumped 4.2 percent in March after a 0.9 percent rise in February. At \$10.8 billion, they

stood 19.4 percent ahead of last year.

There was also strength in transportation, primarily motor vehicles and aircraft. Orders in the category rose 2.5 percent to \$31.3 billion, after a strong 5.5 percent boost in February.

Analysts, in advance of the report, attributed much of the increase in that category to a rise in orders for Boeing Co. aircraft.

Orders for electrical machinery plummeted 4.7 percent to \$18.6 billion, while non-electrical machinery edged down 0.2 percent to \$19.7 billion. (AP, Reuters)

U.S. Orders Of Heavy Goods Flat in March

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

WASHINGTON — Orders to U.S. factories for large manufactured goods were virtually unchanged in March, the government reported Friday, in a sign that the U.S. economic growth may be starting to dwindle. A drop in orders for military hardware more than offset gains elsewhere, the report said.

The Commerce Department said orders for durable goods, items expected to last three or more years, totaled a seasonally adjusted \$114.3 billion last month.

That was a negligible \$53 million rise and followed a slight 0.1 percent increase in February and a sharp 1.2 percent drop in January.

Economists had been expecting a substantial increase in new orders for March. However, the February number represents a sharp upward revision from a previous estimate of a 1.1 percent drop.

Now in its sixth year of expansion, the U.S. economy is expected to keep growing in 1988 at a modest 2.4 percent rate. But the economy has also been battered by volatile shifts, including the record stock market collapse last October.

A source of growth has been demand for U.S. exports, which is higher now because the weaker dollar has given U.S. goods a price advantage in world markets. But U.S. trade figures for February released last week showed only a moderate 5.5 percent growth in U.S. exports.

In March, a 3.0 percent drop in the volatile military goods category, to \$8.3 billion, more than offset a 0.3 percent increase in orders for nonmilitary goods, which rose to \$106.0 billion.

The key category of nonmilitary capital goods, which economists consider a good indicator of factory expansion plans, fell 1.3 percent, on top of a 3.0 percent decline in February. But, at \$33.3 billion, it was still 20.1 percent ahead of a year ago.

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Japan's Output Abroad Rose in Last Fiscal Year

Agence France-Press

TOKYO — The share of Japan's industrial output that is produced abroad rose to 3.3 percent of domestic production in the fiscal year ended March 31, from 5 percent a year earlier, the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Friday.

The ministry said the ratio was expected to climb to 3.7 percent in the current fiscal year, still below the 3.9 percent in 1984-85, the high.

Sales of Japanese companies abroad rose 28.2 percent in the just-ended fiscal year, to \$71.4 billion, MITI said. In yen terms, the increase was only 5.4 percent, although the agency predicted a 20.6 percent rise in the current year.

Although the pace of Japan's overseas manufacturing investment has been accelerated by the rise in the value of the yen since 1985, the country still produces less abroad than other leading industrial nations. The ratio for the United States is 17 percent of total production, and West Germany's output abroad accounts for 19 percent of its total.

Currency Rates

Cross Rates	April 22
American dollar	1.0000
British pound	1.6450
French franc	6.5596
German mark	1.9364
Italian lira	2.3637
Japanese yen	163.89
Netherlands guilder	2.2037
Spanish peseta	166.64
Swiss franc	1.4803
U.S. dollar	1.0000
West German mark	1.9364
Other Dollar Values	
Australian dollar	1.5248
Canadian dollar	0.7456
Hong Kong dollar	7.8063
Indian rupee	13.2545
Israeli sheqel	1.8357
Japanese yen	163.89
South African rand	2.0661
Swedish krona	4.6656
Swiss franc	1.4803
U.S. dollar	1.0000
West German mark	1.9364

New York rates unless marked (local rates).
Source: Reuters and AP.

Interest Rates

Key Money Rates	April 22
3-month T-bill	7 1/4%
6-month T-bill	7 1/4%
1-year T-bill	7 1/4%
3-month CD	6 1/4%
6-month CD	6 1/4%
1-year CD	6 1/4%
3-month Eurodollar	7 1/4%
6-month Eurodollar	7 1/4%
1-year Eurodollar	7 1/4%
3-month JPMorgan	7 1/4%
6-month JPMorgan	7 1/4%
1-year JPMorgan	7 1/4%
3-month Citicorp	7 1/4%
6-month Citicorp	7 1/4%
1-year Citicorp	7 1/4%

Source: Reuters, Bank of Tokyo, Citicorp, JPMorgan, and AP.

Air Fare Costs in Japan Skew Travel Market

Cheap 'Imported' Tickets Abound

Reuters

TOKYO — As the price of Japanese air fares has risen in dollar terms on the strength of the yen, many Japan-based travelers have sought to buy tickets anywhere but in Japan.

A regular business class or economy ticket from Tokyo to most major international centers costs about 60 percent more than a ticket to Tokyo from the same place.

The difference is more striking at the cheap ticket end of the market. A Japan Air Lines regular economy return fare between Tokyo and Los Angeles is \$30,800 yen (\$2,625) and its "super basic" fare is 191,000 yen (\$1,615).

But travel agents in Hong Kong offer tickets on the same route and same airline for the equivalent of as little as \$5,000 yen, about a quarter of the full fare, with the Hong Kong-Tokyo flight thrown in.

Using cheap tickets bought elsewhere is legal if it is the passenger who buys them. But there are increasing numbers of illegally "imported" tickets on the market in Japan — tickets issued in other countries and sold here.

Airline industry people say the situation will continue as long as Japan-based fares remain so high. The Ministry of Transport says it wants to narrow the gap by gradually lowering yen fares from Japan and increasing fares from other countries to Japan.

Many residents of Japan, especially businessmen who travel outside Japan frequently, take advantage of the relatively cheap fares available elsewhere and buy return tickets to Tokyo whenever they go abroad.

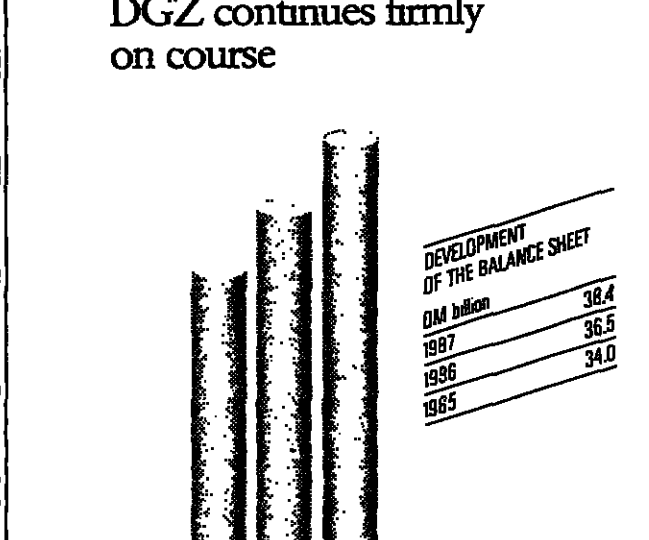
An executive with one Asian-based airline, who asked not to be identified, said the number of Japan-based passengers buying tickets on his airline in Tokyo had plunged dramatically.

He said that two years ago, 95 percent of Japan-based passengers bought round-trip tickets in Tokyo. The number has dropped to 40 percent, and is still declining.

The rest are either buying a one-way ticket in Japan and a second one-way ticket at their destination or using round-trip tickets bought elsewhere.

One airline industry source estimated that 25 percent of Japan-

BUSINESS YEAR 1987: DGZ continues firmly on course



New credits totalling DM 3.8 billion were extended in 1987 — the result of strategies geared to client needs as well as to specific developments in the market. Total credit business net of repayments increased by 5% to DM 23.8 billion. The bank's money market, foreign exchange and securities activities again showed good results. Despite increasingly keen competition and unsettled market conditions, operating income was DM 160 million, down slightly from the exceptionally high level attained the previous year.

DGZ in 1987* (DM million)	1986
Total Assets	38,409
Due from Banks	14,147
Debtors and Bonds	6,189
Receivables from Non-Bank Clients	16,176
Deposits by Banks	12,877
Deposits by Non-Bank Clients	3,133
Own Debentures in Circulation	20,230
Capital and Published Reserves	775
Net Interest and Commission Income	228
Personnel and Operating Expenses	65
Taxes	61
Net Profit	30

*Preliminary figures

Deutsche Girozentrale Deutsche Kommunalbank

FRANKFURT/BERLIN

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The Global Newspaper.

BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Icahn in New Offer for All of TWA

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Trans World Airlines Inc. announced Friday that it has accepted a new offer from Ivanhoe Icahn, its chairman, to take the company private.

The offer, which would take the company private, was made after Icahn's offer to buy 77 percent of TWA's shares and renew his bid for the other 23 percent.

His new offer of \$20 in cash and \$29 in notes for each of the shares he does not own sent TWA's stock up on the New York Stock Exchange. By midday, the stock had risen to \$38.75 a share.

Mr. Icahn, through various entities, holds 77 percent of TWA's shares and is renewing his bid for the other 23 percent.

TWA said it would pay stockholders a combination of \$20 cash and \$29 face amount of a 12 percent senior subordinated debenture due in 2008 for each TWA share they hold.

TWA has about 30 million common shares outstanding. At \$49 a share, the offer values the shares at \$1.47 billion.

Shares controlled by Icahn companies would receive \$20 cash and a combination of retained common stock plus a new preferred share for each TWA share under the proposal to take the airline private.

TWA said an employee stock ownership plan, which holds about 10 percent of the new company's common stock, would be established after the merger is consummated.

This transaction will represent the fulfillment of my commitment to stockholders to enhance and permit the realization of the value of their TWA shares, Mr. Icahn said.

Mr. Icahn, in his attempt to take the carrier private last year, offered \$20 cash and \$25 face value in debentures for each share.

TWA said Mr. Icahn has reserved the right to amend the terms of the new proposal in the event of a change in the market.

Mannesmann in U.S. Deal
The Associated Press
BARTLESVILLE, Oklahoma — Phillips Petroleum Co. said Friday that it would sell its holding in Bartlesville-based Applied Automotive Inc. to Mannesmann Capital Corp. of New York, the U.S. affiliate of Mannesmann AG of West Germany. Terms were not announced.

Lotus Chief Passes Iacocca As Top-Paid U.S. Executive

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — The head of the computer software giant Lotus Development Corp. vaulted past Chrysler Corp.'s chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, last year as the highest-paid U.S. executive, according to a list compiled by Business Week magazine.

Jim P. Manzi, the 36-year-old chairman of Lotus, made \$26.3 million in salary, bonuses and stock options during 1987, topping the \$17.9 million for Mr. Iacocca, who had been the top-paid U.S. executive of 1986.

The magazine's list, covering 339 companies, shows that with long-term compensation the average chief executive's pay jumped 48 percent in 1987 to \$1.8 million, one of the largest increases ever.

Business Week attributed the gains largely to stock options that were exercised prior to the Oct. 19 market collapse.

Excluding long-term pay, the average chief executive's salary and bonus rose 8 percent to \$975,617, far below the 18 percent average increase in 1986 and under the 8.6 percent for most managers.

The third-highest paid executive was Paul Fireman, chairman of the running shoe company Reebok International Ltd., who collected a total of \$15.4 million.

Two of the highest-paid bosses worked for the same company, Waste Management Inc. Its president, Philip B. Rooney, was No. 4 with his \$14.3 million, while at No. 6 was Donald F. Flynn, a senior vice president, who collected \$13.2 million.

In a separate analysis of the relationship between pay and company performance over a three-year period, Business Week said the executives who delivered the most to shareholders were Robert A. Swanson, chairman of the biotechnology company Genentech Inc., and Richard G. Cline, chairman of Nucor Inc., a natural gas utility.

Business Week said the worst performers were Mr. Iacocca and John F. McGillicuddy, head of Manufacturers Hanover Corp.

Swiss Banks Call Quarter Satisfactory

Reuters

ZURICH — Switzerland's three biggest banks, which suffered profit declines of about 3 percent in 1987, said Friday that their performance had been satisfactory in the first quarter of this year.

They gave no figures.

The banks also reported that they had increased their loans and drawn down their holdings of cash as a result of relaxed liquidity regulations that the central bank put into effect Jan. 1.

Union Bank of Switzerland, the largest of the three banks in terms of assets, said its assets had grown slightly to 161.7 billion Swiss francs (\$117.6 billion) as of March 31, from 160.42 billion on Dec. 31.

Loans to customers rose by 3.6 billion francs in the first quarter to 78.75 billion, against an increase of 5.9 billion francs for all of 1987.

"The pickup in lending operations had a positive effect on the development of interest income in the first quarter of 1988," Union Bank said.

Union Bank said the most prominent change on the asset side of the balance sheet was a fall in cash, clearing and postal checking accounts to 1.59 billion francs from 4.56 billion at end-December.

But Union Bank said that because of the "altered situation on the securities markets" since last October's crash, its strong 1987 result in trading on its own account could not be matched.

Holdings of securities fell to 8.14 billion francs from 9.01 billion.

Swiss Bank Corp., the second of the banks, said its assets had also grown, to 147.9 billion francs from 146.19 billion, due to a slight firming of the dollar in the period.

The bank said its net interest earnings rose slightly thanks to higher business volume.

Mortgage business was particularly strong, accounting for 1.1 billion francs of the increase in loans to customers. These loans rose by 3.9 billion francs to 74.88 billion.

The bank said stock markets were skittish and commissions declined, but the recovery on exchanges and good conditions in the bond sector led to satisfactory results in the securities business.

Securities holdings dropped to 6.86 billion francs at the end of March from 8.17 billion.

Credit Suisse said its assets fell slightly to 107.19 billion francs from 107.24 billion.

Loans grew to 50.15 billion francs from 48.21 billion.

Credit Suisse said income from commission fees declined in the quarter, while income from securities and foreign exchange trading and commercial bank operations developed well.

The securities portfolio was reduced to 4.75 billion francs from 5.16 billion.

Lorenzo Says Safety Inquiry Hurts Bookings

Reuters

NEW YORK — Frank A. Lorenzo, chairman of Texas Air Corp., said Friday that the federal safety investigation of his company has hurt reservations at its Continental Airlines unit.

"There has been some impact, but it's hard to tell how much," he said. Mr. Lorenzo's remarks are the first indication that the inquiry, which includes plane-by-plane inspections, has hurt advance reservations at Houston-based Continental.

On Tuesday, Phil Baker, the president of Eastern Airlines, said that there had been a slight drop in the Miami-based airline's reservations as a result of the safety inquiry.

Last week, the U.S. Department of Transportation began an investigation of Texas Air's financial fitness to run airlines and the Federal Aviation Administration, which is part of the department, began inspecting aircraft maintenance practices at Eastern and Continental.

Speaking at the Columbia Club on Friday, Mr. Lorenzo repeated his belief that Continental and Eastern would emerge with clean records on safety.

Chrysler Shifting K-Car Production to Mexico From U.S.

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

DETROIT — Chrysler Corp. said Friday that it would move production of its K-car compact — the Dodge Aries and Plymouth Reliant — from Detroit to its plant in Toluca, Mexico, this summer.

The transfer of production means that all K-car models will be Mexican-built.

These cars were a key factor in Chrysler's comeback from near-collapse in the early 1980s. They were the first new lines introduced after Chrysler obtained \$1.2 billion in federal loan guarantees to help it stay afloat.

Two-door K-car versions have been built in Toluca since 1980 for the Mexican market and since 1984 for sale on the U.S. market.

The announcement also ends any chance that the No. 3 U.S. car maker could move K-car assembly to its Kenosha, Wisconsin, plant.

In January, Chrysler announced plans to close the Kenosha plant, which will idle 5,500 workers this fall. The plant was owned by American Motors Corp., which was taken over by Chrysler last year.

Kenosha workers had hoped Chrysler would postpone its decision to shut down the Kenosha plant by giving it another car line to build after the subcompact Dodge Omni and Plymouth Horizon cars are transferred to the company's Jefferson Avenue plant in Detroit.

The need to make room for Omnis and Horizons prompted Chrysler to shift its K-car production from Detroit.

"Our people look at volume projections and how we are utilizing our plants and make the appropriate product assignments," said a Chrysler spokesman, Steve Harris.

Sales of the K-cars rose in the first quarter of this year, to 67,389 from 53,516 in the corresponding quarter of 1987.

Chrysler's Newark, Delaware, assembly plant, which also builds the K-car, is to start building an all new "A-car" compact model this autumn.

The production announcement was made as negotiators for the United Auto Workers union and Chrysler reached the end of their first week of talks aimed at reaching a new national labor contract for about 71,000 Chrysler workers. The contract would replace one that expires on Sept. 14.

Ed Steagall, president of UAW Local 72 in Kenosha, was quoted in the Detroit News as saying that

Chrysler's chairman, Lee A. Iacocca, "had to find cheap labor in Mexico so the company could afford his salary." Mr. Iacocca received \$17.9 million in salary, bonuses and stock options last year.

Chrysler workers in the United States earn about \$14 an hour, while Mexican autoworkers earn about \$7 a day.

In the new contract, the union hopes to win a clause that will prevent Chrysler from sending more work out of the country at the cost of U.S. jobs.

On Wednesday, Chrysler's vice chairman, Robert S. Miller, said that a rise in labor costs under the new contract would dampen Chrysler's interest in investing in the United States.

(UPI, Reuters, NYT)

Judge Orders Irving to Hold Shareholders Meeting in May

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — A judge ruled Friday that Irving Bank Corp. must hold its annual meeting before June to let stockholders consider rival bids for major stakes in the New York bank.

The New York State Supreme Court judge, Herman Kahn, ruled in response to Bank of New York Co.'s application to block Irving's planned postponement of the meeting until June 13.

Bank of New York, in a hostile bid, is offering \$15 in cash and 1.575 of its common shares for each of Irving's 18.1 million shares in a merger valued at \$1.08 billion.

Banca Commerciale Italiana, in a friendly offer, is bidding \$75 a share for 8.5 million shares, or 45 percent of Irving, in a transaction valued at \$638 million.

Irving shares stood at \$62.125 a share on the New York Stock Exchange in the afternoon

after resuming trading following a halt. Bank of New York's shares traded at \$30.375.

Irving said Thursday that it had postponed its annual meeting to June 13 from April 23, to give shareholders more time to consider the rival bids. It also said Thursday that it had agreed to negotiate with Bank of New York for the first time in its bitter, seven-month-old takeover fight, but also would continue negotiating with BCI, Italy's second largest bank.

"Irving believes that it may be possible to obtain improvements in both offers," the bank holding company had said.

Bank of New York had denounced Irving's postponement decision as a stalling tactic and an "outrageous and unprecedented attempt to thwart the rights of shareholders."

But on Friday, Judge Kahn ruled that Irving must convene its annual meeting on April 23, and then adjourn it, but only until May 6.

TOOLS: Kingsbury Survival Strategy Becomes Case Study in Toolmaking

(Continued from first finance page)

The company has also had to finance three leveraged buyouts since 1975 that have shifted ownership of the century-old company from the Kingsbury family to its professional managers.

Such diversification and investment funds minor compared with the moves of corporate giants such as General Electric and General Motors Corp., but in an industry such as machine tools, which is mainly composed of small companies or divisions that are parts of larger companies, it represents a major commitment.

The entire industry consists of about 350 companies, supplemented by 1,000 or so job shops that may make a specialized tool or two each year. Total sales are just over \$2 billion, according to the National Machine Tool Builders Association, a trade group based in McLean, Virginia.

To stay profitable as it modernized and paid off debts, Kingsbury has pared employment in Keene, a town in southeastern New Hampshire, to 600 from more than 1,000 in the last five years and to 300 from 400 at the company's Canadian subsidiary.

These days, many machine-tool executives would be glad to be in the shoes of Mr. Koonz, a beefy 53-year-old who worked his way up from the shop floor during 20 years at several other companies before joining Kingsbury in 1978. Large companies, such as Cross & Trecker and Cincinnati Milacron Inc., have been sustaining losses. Hundreds of others have disappeared in the last decade.

"The American machine-tool industry today is at its weakest point ever," said James Gray, president of the National Machine Tool Builders Association.

Unlike the U.S. makers of standard tools, which faced a Japanese-led avalanche of foreign imports in the early 1980s, few of Kingsbury's problems have been directly related to foreign competition because it makes highly specialized equipment.

"There's no simple answer like foreign competition," Mr. Koonz said. "There's 15 or 20 things that have happened to the industry."

Currently, for example, Kingsbury is constructing a customized, multimillion-dollar group of machines to make small engine blocks and related parts for a Midwest manufacturer.

And for automakers like Ford Motor Co., it makes \$1.2 million machine tools that allow one worker to control 72 tools mounted on four vertical shafts. The transition time between machining operations with the different tool heads is three seconds. Kingsbury will train the employees of its customers to use the equipment and produce up to 100,000 parts on it before final delivery, a commitment that can involve sending as many as 30 employees from Keene to the customer's plant.

"We are not just selling a tool but a completely engineered solution to a manufacturing problem," Mr. Koonz said.

Nevertheless, Kingsbury has been stung by the impact of foreign competition on its major customers. For instance, General Motors, which has provided 50 percent of Kingsbury's revenues in some years, ordered nothing at all from Kingsbury from August 1986 until last February.

Kingsbury and many other machine-tool companies have been hurt in some segments by refusing efforts of customers to retool old tools rather than buy new ones. In Kingsbury's case, this development led to the rapid decline of the market for new dial machines, which are circular tables that rotate to bring a part into contact with various attached machine tools. Kingsbury sold more than 80 of the units at prices of \$750,000 to \$1 million in 1981, and just 12 in the six years since.

In other cases, Kingsbury or rival companies have developed machining cells so sophisticated that a single unit replaces processing lines that used to require scores of separate machines, thus reducing overall tool demand.

The rising use of plastics, composites and other nonmetallic materials is also reducing demand for traditional metal processing tools. Some machine-tool industry leaders like Cincinnati Milacron have responded by focusing product development efforts on these new markets, but most toolmakers lack

the size or expertise to pursue such a strategy.

One response Mr. Koonz favors for the domestic machine-tool industry's weakness is increased cooperation among rival machine-tool companies and major machine-tool users. He spends several days a month on work as chairman of the recently formed National Center for Manufacturing Sciences in Ann Arbor, Michigan. The center is trying to get suppliers and customers to agree on a national agenda for manufacturing research. He would like to see that cooperation extended to cover joint sales efforts overseas.

"One good side to all the problems is that the field is wide open to new ideas," he said. "It's a good time in the machine-tool industry for those with entrepreneurial spirit."

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Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Unless otherwise indicated.

France		Bemis		Eaton	
Bouygues		1st Qtr.	1988	1987	1988
Revenue		1st Qtr.	250	250.0	250.0
Net Inc.		Net Inc.	6.74	6.88	6.16
Per Share		Per Share	0.25	0.26	0.20
1987		1986		1985	
Revenue		Revenue		Revenue	
55,400		45,860		40,100	
Profits		4,900		3,550	
1987		1986		1985	
Revenue		Revenue		Revenue	
76,790		75,260		70,000	
Profit		3,970		2,500	
1987		1986		1985	
Revenue		Revenue		Revenue	
1,760		1,600		1,400	
Profit		310		210	
Per Share		Per Share		Per Share	
13.17		9.30		6.50	
1987		1986		1985	
Revenue		Revenue		Revenue	
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Profit		310		210	
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1987		1986		1985	
Revenue		Revenue			

PEANUTS

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DOWN	DOWN	DOWN	DOWN
58 Social group	72 Ryan of mound	87 One under oath	98 Dolph Lund-
60 Silkworm	fame	88 Feral	gren role
61 Backs a dicer	73 Sea water	89 Make beloved	102 Mold overflow
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boyfriend	78 N.B.A. player	92 Conveyed	of tennis
63 Be sparing	79 Angler's	legally, as an	104 Whale in a 1966
64 ____ of	basket	estate	film
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65 Rounded	Simon-ized?	94 They're often	106 Strike order?
69 One of the	82 Agonized	metered	111 Friend of
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70 Horowitz	note	96 Miller's "____	112 Part of Ali's
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71 1D datum	settled	97 Can you be-	113 Invite
		lieve this?	

Reviewed by Celestine Bohlen

BOOKS

But Hough's arguments are forcefully put, backed by intriguing details and the kind of arch contempt for conventional wisdom that has made him an enfant terrible in his field. The problem is that Hough is no more infallible than the other experts he so loves to dismiss.

On page after page, we are told that everything we ever knew or were told about the Soviet Union is all wrong. The Bolshevik revolution has been "consistently" misinterpreted, Gorbachev's biography has been "seriously" misread, most Western literature on the Soviets' yearning for modern technology has "missed the point," general American understanding of elitism in Soviet society is "fundamentally wrong," and the prevailing view of Soviet social forces has been "extremely flawed."

Hough's penchant for the categorical statement does him in at other points — for instance when he says baldly that "it would be a mistake to exaggerate the potential for ethnic instability in the Soviet Union in the near term." To predict the recent outbreak of ethnic violence in the southern Caucasus would have been beyond the ken of even the

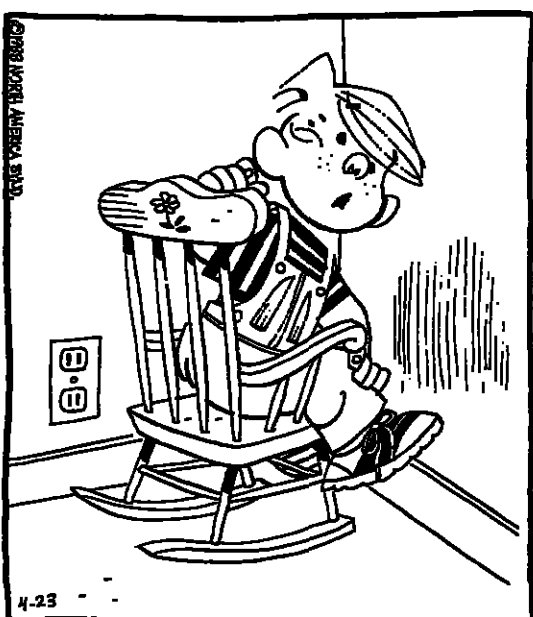
most savvy Sovietologist, but to predict calm seems particularly foolish these days.

And while Hough is eager to dismiss Moscow rumors as disinformation, he seizes on one of the flimsier versions of the downfall of the Moscow city party boss Boris Yeltsin — published in a British newspaper — and adopts it as fact.

Hough is at his best when he is practicing his Kremlinological skills—amassing an array of intricate facts and providing keen insights on how Soviet politics works, the role of generational change and the sources of Gorbachev's support. He is perfectly correct in criticizing those who make *perestroika* sound like a football game, with so many men lined up "for" and "against" reform. "Virtually everyone in the Soviet Union has an excellent reason to favor reform and an excellent reason to fear it," he writes in one of the book's best chapters.

In downplaying the conservative opposition to Gorbachev, Hough raises another specter — that of an overly impatient intelligentsia. He recalls the haunting and relevant words of Khrushchev who in his memoirs recalls the nervousness brought on by the cultural thaw of the 1960s: "We in the leadership were consciously in favor of the thaw, myself included but . . . we were scared — really scared. We were afraid the thaw might unleash a flood which we wouldn't be able to control and which would drown us."

Solution to Last Week's Puzzle



"I GIVE UP...HOW MANY TIMES HAVE YOU TOLD ME NOT TO DO THAT?"

WEATHER

EUROPE			ASIA			HIGH			LOW		
	HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW		HIGH	LOW
Algeria	21	7	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Amsterdam	20	10	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Antwerp	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Barcelona	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Berlin	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Birmingham	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Boston	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Brussels	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Copenhagen	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Dallas	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Detroit	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Dublin	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Frankfurt	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Geneva	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Hamburg	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Helsinki	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
London	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Los Angeles	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Lyon	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Madrid	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Moscow	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Munich	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Nairobi	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Paris	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Perth	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Rome	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Sao Paulo	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Seoul	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Shanghai	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Singapore	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Tokyo	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1
Yokohama	19	14	57	C	1	C	F	1	C	F	1

MIDDLE EAST

Bairns	16	30	14	39	ci
Cairo	24	75	15	59	ci
Damascus					no
Egypt	11	55	9	48	ci
Hammam	16	61	6	50	ci
Isl Awia	20	68	10	50	tr

OCEANIA

Auckland	18	64	9	48	ci
Sydney	22	72	14	57	ci
Tokyo	18	64	9	48	ci
Sh-showers; no-snow; sh-hail;					overcast; no-poorly cloudy; r-falls
Sh-showers; no-snow; sh-storm					

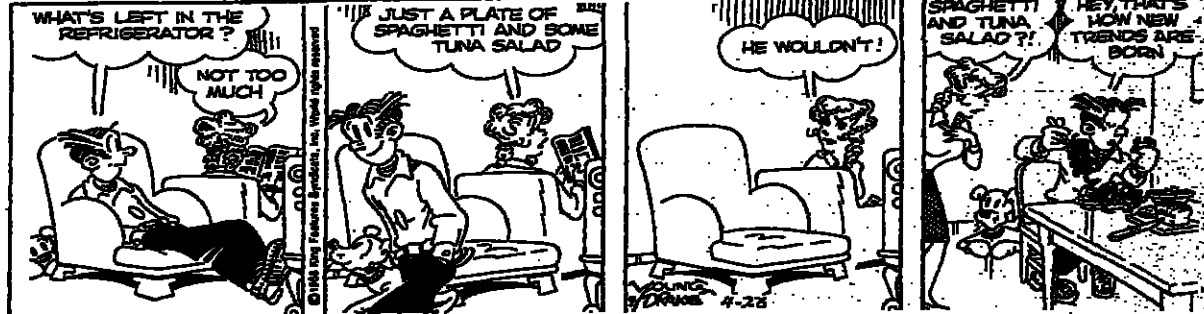
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World Stock Markets

Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, April 22

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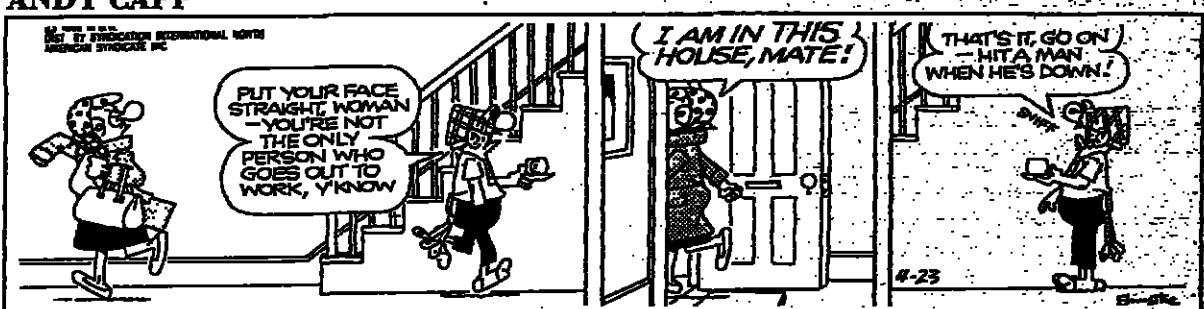
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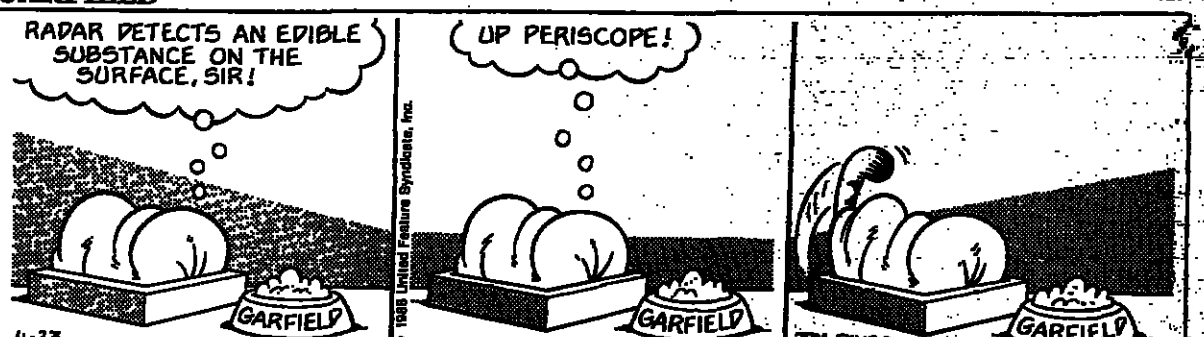
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SPORTS

Budd Appears to Gain Support, but British Say Decision Delay Likely

The Associated Press
LONDON — Zola Budd appeared Friday to be gaining support from the British Amateur Athletics Board, but it also seemed that her fate would not be resolved Sunday when the board, facing an ultimatum by the governing body of world track and field competition, was to decide whether to ban her from international running for a year.

In a statement, the board said that its officers would "carry out a further investigation" so that they are "in a position to determine Miss Budd's eligibility."

"Board members I have spoken to in the last week were very, very angry," said Tony Ward, the board's spokesman. "They believe the issue is potentially much more serious than Zola Budd alone. How can an international body reinterpret the rules and apply them retrospectively?"

The International Amateur Athletic Federation, at a meeting of its supreme council last week, said that Budd had broken "the spirit of the rules" by being present at a track meet in Brakpan, South Africa, last June.

The council voted unanimously for an international ban lasting at least 12 months and warned that unless its request was upheld within a month it would have to "consider exercising its suspensive powers." The threat was that British athletes would be barred from taking part in this fall's Olympics.

Ward said Friday that evidence received from the IAAF was still being studied by lawyers.

"There are certain matters we need to discuss further," he said. "I would think there is only a 1% chance out of 10 that a firm decision will be reached on Sunday. Further investigations are necessary."

He said "passions are running high on this issue, and some of the high points that have been said about the matter this week from various quarters are not helping anyone. Basically, our lawyers are saying: 'Let's look at this coolly and study the legal situation.'"

The IAAF ruling has prompted heated and acrimonious debate in the British Parliament, in newspaper editorials and from athletes and officials on both sides.

Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, coming out unequivocally in support of Budd, said, "A number of us find it rather regrettable that so much effort is now concerned with stopping a young woman competing in international athletics."

Last month, Budd withdrew from the world cross-country championships in New Zealand when black African states threatened a boycott.

Ward said Budd was again being used as a "political pawn" by opponents of South Africa, which is barred from international athletics because of its apartheid policies.

"Tremendous political pressure was put on the IAAF," Ward said. "A lot of black African pressure was brought to bear and if that continues at international level, the sport could be in a very serious state."

"If rules can be juxtapositioned to suit a moral stance, that's a very slippery road on which athletics has embarked."

But the IAAF general secretary, John Holt, said the British board had a responsibility to abide by the mandate of its governing body.

"The decision was taken by the 23 IAAF council members whom the British board helped to elect to run world athletics," Holt said.

"We are like one huge family, and when you are a member of a family, you should think about the impact of your actions on others. You have a duty to listen to what the rest of the family says. I have newspapers from other countries and they don't see the Budd case in the same light as the BAA."

Holt said accusations of African pressure on the IAAF were unfair.

"There are plenty of people on the IAAF council, including representatives from such nations as West Germany, the United States, New Zealand and Finland, who would back Britain to the hilt if they thought it was right in this matter," Holt said.

"Of the 23 council members, only three are from Africa. The decision taken was not a pleasant one but it was a balanced one, from people representing the whole world. It was certainly not draconian. Miss Budd would be perfectly free to come back into athletics after a year."

(AP, AFP)



Petr Klima beat goalie Greg Millen in the first period, then the Czech became the first player in the Red Wings' storied history to get two hat tricks in the same season's playoffs as Detroit won, 6-0.

Gretzky, Klima Give Oilers, Red Wings 2-0 Leads

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

CALGARY, Alberta — Wayne Gretzky has scored many goals, but perhaps none more unexpected than the one in overtime Thursday night that gave the Edmonton Oilers a 5-4 victory over the Calgary Flames and a 2-0 lead in their best-of-seven Smythe Division final of the National Hockey League's Stanley Cup playoffs.

In the Norris Division final, the Detroit Red Wings took a 2-0 lead by beating the St. Louis Blues, 6-0, as goalie Greg Stefan got his first playoff shutout and Petr Klima scored three times.

"I've been involved in a lot of big games, a lot of overtime games, but

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

I think this is the first time I've scored an overtime goal like that," said Gretzky, who has the most playoff points in NHL history.

His fourth goal in this year's playoffs came short-handed at 7:54 of the extra period, after he took a pass from Jarri Kurri as he burst up ice, leaving four Flames trapped in the Edmonton zone. Gretzky skated into the left faceoff circle, from where his shot beat goalie Mike Vernon high on the glove side.

"As soon as I saw Gretzky, I thought, 'Not him again,'" said the Flames' coach, Terry Crisp. "Our

defenseman [Gary Suter] came back and cut him off. I didn't think he could put it in with a pea-shooter."

The Oilers had tied the score at 4:01 in the third period, for his seventh goal of the playoffs. Tim Hunter had given the Flames a 4-3 lead at 4:04 of that period.

In Detroit, the Czechoslovakian-born Klima got his second three-goal game of the playoffs, making him the first player in the Red Wings' storied history to get two hat tricks in one year's playoffs. Klima, who had 37 goals and 25 assists in the regular season, also had three goals in the second game of the division semifinals, against Toronto.

He scored his seventh goal of the playoffs at 7:00 of the first period when he skated around Kent Karlsson and went in alone on goalie Greg Millen. Then Jim Chiasson scored on a power play at 10:17 and Gerard Gallant made it 3-0 at 15:45.

Klima was credited with an unassisted goal at 19:41 of the next period when St. Louis defenseman Tim Bothwell tipped the puck into the net. His third goal came on a power play at 10:24 of the third period, off a good pass from Bob Probert.

"It was a good Red Wings game," Klima said. "But the hat trick is no big deal. Hey, we still have the whole playoffs ahead of us."

(AP, UPI)

SIDELINES

Lendl Closer to U.S. Citizenship

WASHINGTON (AP) — Tennis star Ivan Lendl won a major battle in his effort to play for the U.S. Olympic team this fall when a House subcommittee voted Thursday to waive the normal five-year waiting period and give the Czech native immediate U.S. citizenship.

The measure, which earlier had been given little chance of passage, was approved without opposition. That likely will lead to easy passage by the full House, although the bill could face serious obstacles in the Senate.

Another hurdle is that under International Tennis Federation rules a player first must represent his country in the Davis Cup before the Olympics, according to Ronald T. Rowan, general counsel of the U.S. Olympic Committee. But federation rules also say that Lendl needs a special waiver to play for the U.S. team this summer since he has previously represented Czechoslovakia in Davis Cup matches.

Sutton Takes 1-Shot Lead in U.S. Golf

NEW ORLEANS (UPI) — Hal Sutton shot seven-under-par 65 Thursday, sinking a 40-foot (12-meter) birdie putt on his first hole, a 30-footer on the next and a 5-footer on his last, to hold a one-stroke lead after the first round of the US&G Classic golf tournament.

Tom Byrum, younger brother of fellow pro Curt Byrum, overcame a sluggish start to fire a 66. Seven players, including Lanny Wadkins and Tommy Nakajima of Japan, were at 67.

Italian Claims Assault by Abdul-Jabbar

PHOENIX (UPI) — Kareem Abdul-Jabbar, the Los Angeles Lakers' center, faces assault charges after being accused of shoving an Italian tourist in a shopping center Thursday, police said.

Abdul-Jabbar, who had arrived for a Friday night game against the Phoenix Suns, was accused of shoving Fernando Nicolai, 40, of Frosinone, Italy, when Nicolai tried to photograph the NBA star. Police Detective Mac Rafferty said Nicolai wanted to press charges and "that there was physical injury to the victim," although the injury did not seem serious.

Abdul-Jabbar, who on team orders flew back to Los Angeles and missed the game, denied pushing Nicolai. He said Nicolai refused to move out of his way, so he brushed aside the video camera.

For the Record

Tulane University, in New Orleans, said it would reinstate men's basketball and hopes to resume play in the 1990-1991 season. The team was abolished three years ago because of a point-shaving scandal. (AP)

Stephen Roche of Ireland, the defending Tour de France champion, may have to undergo surgery on fibrosis in his left knee and is unlikely to compete in this year's bicycle race, his doctor told newspapers in Barcelona. (UPI)

Tennis star Chris Evert has announced that she will wed former Olympic skier Andy Mill on July 30. (AP)

Updates

Barry McGuigan, the former world featherweight champion who ended a 22-month layoff by defeating Nicky Perez on Wednesday, will next fight Thomas de la Cruz of Brazil in June. (UPI)

New Zealand rugby's ruling body has unanimously rejected proposals for the All Blacks and other New Zealand players to participate in a tour of South Africa later this year. (AP)

Quotable

Jeffrey Leonard of the San Francisco Giants, asked if he's following the Golden State Warriors this season: "What's to follow?" (LAT)

Facing Thin Draft Sunday, NFL Teams Begin Dealing Early

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — For a college-player draft supposedly lacking in just about everything, a lot of action has taken place even before the National Football League opens its annual two-day lottery Sunday.

Two trades, the most recent Thursday, have affected the top 10 selections in the draft. And more deals are being discussed, which is what happens when, as most scouts claim, there is little talent beyond the top 15 or so players.

"It's not one of those knockout drafts," said George Young, general manager of the New York Giants. "But everybody should be able to find somebody to satisfy them."

The Atlanta Falcons already have. Drafting first, they have reached a contract agreement with Auburn linebacker Audray Bruce, making him the top pick.

The Kansas City Chiefs, apparently worried that they would not get Nebraska defensive lineman Neil Smith with the No. 3

choice, surrendered their second-round pick in order to swap places with the Detroit Lions in the opening round. The Chiefs feared that the Los Angeles Raiders, their AFC West rival, were poised to deal with the Lions for the No. 2 pick.

On Thursday, the Raiders made a deal, sending defensive end Sean Jones to the Houston Oilers for the No. 9 selection. That gave the Raiders two picks in the first line, one of which is expected to be used for a game-breaking wide receiver.

They won't have trouble finding one. Flanker and split end are considered the deepest spots in the draft, with the Raiders eyeing Heisman Trophy winner Tim Brown of Notre Dame, Michael Irvin of Miami and Sterling Sharpe of South Carolina. Picking sixth, the Raiders should get one of them.

Other standout receivers are Anthony Miller of Tennessee, Marc Zeno of Tulane, Brett Perriman of Miami, Wendell Davis of

Pena, With 2 Homers, Returns To Haunt Bucs as Cards Romp

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

PITTSBURGH — It took him more than a year to do it, but Tony Pena finally made the Pittsburgh Pirates feel badly about trading him away.

Pena hit his first two home runs this season, scored three times and went three-for-four Thursday night

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

as the St. Louis Cardinals ended a five-game losing streak by cooling off the Pirates, 9-3.

The Cardinals, held to seven runs their last five games, won for the first time in eight road games this year. That left the Baltimore Orioles as the only team in the majors without a road victory.

Although the Cardinals won the NL title last season, the Pena trade has been unpopular in St. Louis because he hit only .218, and to get the three-time all-star the Cardinals dealt away the nucleus of the rebuilt Pirates: Mike Dunne, Andy Van Slyke and Mike LaValliere.

"He's been pressing ever since he got over here," said the Cardinals' manager, Whitey Herzog. "He wants to be so good sometimes he tries too hard. He makes it difficult on himself because he wants to do so much."

Reds 7, Giants 6: In Cincinnati, Nick Eassey, who homered earlier, opened the home 12th with a single and Jeff Treadway followed with a triple off the right-field wall to beat San Francisco. It was the Reds' sixth extra-inning contest, of which they have won three, in 16 games.

Cubs 6, Expos 2: In Chicago, Vance Law ran his hitting streak to 14 games with a two-run homer and Greg Maddux held Montreal to eight hits, helping the Cubs end a four-game losing streak.

Astros 8, Braves 0: In Houston, Bob Knepper and Ernie Camacho held Atlanta to six hits while Alan Ashby and Denny Walling each drove in two runs. It was the Astros' third shutout of the Braves.

Red Sox 12, Tigers 3: In the American League, in Detroit, Ellis Burks had four hits and four RBI, Mike Greenwell got three hits and Spike Owen homered to give 27-year-old Steve Ellsworth, whose father, Dick, used to pitch for Boston, his first major-league victory.

Angels 11, Mariners 6: In Anaheim, California, Johnny Ray went four for four, driving in six runs, while Bob Boone got four hits and two RBI against Seattle. Ray has gotten 11 of his 12 RBI in the last three games.

Athletics 6, White Sox 3: In Chicago, Stan Javier singled in Jose Canseco with two out in the 13th, then Oakland scored twice more to help Dennis Eckersley get his major-league high seventh save. Canseco got three hits, one his AL-leading sixth homer, two RBI, scored twice and stole three bases. (AP, UPI)

A Damp First for Dodgers

The Los Angeles Dodgers' twelfth doubleheader against the San Diego Padres was rained out Thursday, marking the first time in the 26-year history of Dodger Stadium that games had been rained out on three straight days. The Associated Press reported.

It was only the 15th rainout ever at Dodger Stadium, but the sixth involving the Padres.



After three broken-bat hits, Scott McGregor felt frustrated.

Orioles Muddle On, Lose 15th In a Now-Familiar Fashion

Washington Post Service

MILWAUKEE — The Baltimore Orioles' 15th game began with Jeff Stone singling to left. Then getting picked off first base. That was followed by three straight broken-bat hits and Bill Schroeder's monstrous two-run home run during the Milwaukee Brewers' six-run third. It ended with Terry Kennedy slicing a soft liner to shortstop Dale Sveum, the final out in a 7-1 rout that added up to a 15th straight loss.

A day after cranking the major league record for a bad start, the Orioles did away Thursday with their club mark for consecutive losses. Until then, it had been 14 straight, 34 years ago during their first season in Baltimore.

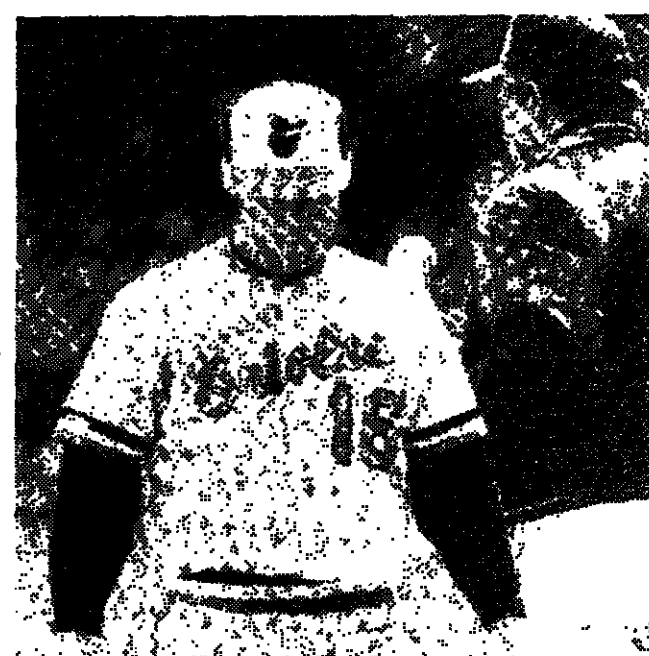
Said center fielder Fred Lynn: "It's not a monkey on our backs anymore. It's Godzilla."

For one thing, they've been outscored by 94-29. And if getting outscored by 51-11 in the first four innings hasn't killed them, the pitching staff's earn run average of 5.82 has. Thursday it was the turn of Scott McGregor, the once-great left-hander who hasn't won since May 16, 1987. His trouble began with one out in the Brewers' third, when Paul Molitor singled to right. Robin Yount followed with a single that third baseman Rene Gonzalez knocked down, but couldn't field. Then things got really nasty.

"All I know is I shattered three bats in a row and they ended up with six runs on the board," McGregor said. "You can't call them bad pitches in a case like that. [Glenn] Braggs' bat splintered all over the infield and the ball goes up the middle for a hit. It's the most unbelievable thing I've ever seen."

Rob Deer also broke his bat, on an RBI double down the left-field line. Greg Brock broke his on an RBI double down the right-field line, scoring Braggs and Deer to make it 4-0. After Jeff Meyer grounded out, Schroeder finished McGregor with a towering home run to left.

Said McGregor: "After a while you look up and say, 'What's going on here?' If you tried to lose, you couldn't lose all these games. You could go out and not give a damn and not lose all these games."



... then was gone, as manager Frank Robinson juggled his options.

British Yacht Allowed in Cup Races In Switch Fay Calls Ploy by Defense

The Associated Press

SAN DIEGO — Although the holders of the America's Cup, reversing themselves, have agreed to a challenge series in which a British yacht can compete, the head of New Zealand's challenge suggested that the move was a ploy to legitimize the use of a controversial catamaran in the cup's defense.

Michael Fay, whose New Zealand syndicate has launched a 90-foot (27.4-meter) at waterline challenger for the cup, said, "If the prospect of two different types of boat competing in the same America's Cup event seems impossible."

The Blue Arrow group, a British business conglomerate headed by millionaire Peter de Savary, was given approval Thursday by Sail America, manager of the cup defense, to challenge in a 65-foot yacht if Fay agreed. The defending San Diego Yacht Club proposes to

sail in a catamaran, which Fay may go back to court to fight.

"Obviously the San Diego Yacht club, who maintain they can sail a catamaran against the New Zealand challenge, need to support Blue Arrow's request to sail in something different again from the 90-foot challenger entered by the Mercury Bay Boating Club," Fay said.

"The America's Cup is all about two similar boats competing in a match race," he said.

Sail America's reversal of position was made in a statement that said "the winner of an elimination series between Mercury Bay Boating Club and Royal Burnham Yacht Club to be held in August will compete against the Stars & Stripes catamaran in the America's Cup match beginning Sept. 3."

Tom Ehnman, head of Sail America, said the agreement stemmed from a San Diego Yacht Club offer, made in February, that stipulated

that Royal Burnham could compete if the races were held in September and if the British boat conformed with the dimensions of the New Zealand challenge.

"Royal Burnham now says it can be ready in time, providing its yacht is permitted to be of dimensions smaller than Fay's 90-foot yacht challenger, New Zealand," Ehnman said. "We have accepted this condition and Peter de Savary, managing director of the Blue Arrow syndicate, has informed us that he has briefed Michael Fay on the dimensions and design of his vessel."

Fay's spokesman, Peter Debreney, said Friday the New Zealand syndicate was willing to meet with the British group.

Wednesday, Sail America had refused to agree to the challenger series, citing conflicting information it had received from Royal Burnham and New Zealand on dimensions for the British boat.

SCOREBOARD

Basketball

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE			
Team	W	L	Pct.
Washington	57	23	.710
New York	57	24	.705
Philadelphia	56	24	.700
New Jersey	56	25	.690
Central Division			
Indiana	53	27	.663
Atlanta	49	31	.613
Chicago	49	31	.613
Charlotte	49	32	.605
Cleveland	48	30	.613
Indiana	48	31	.608
Western Conference			
Denver	57	24	.705
Dallas	51	29	.636

Baseball

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

Thursday's Major League Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Boston	216	800-329-14	1
Seattle	198	198-3	3
Elizeworth, Smithson, B., Lome	181	181-3	3
Carmine; Robinson, Hernandez, C.	170	170-3	3
Griffin (7), Miller, L.	160	160-3	3
McKee, W. Owen, E. L.	150	150-3	3
Robinson, L.	140	140-3	3
H.R. Scott, Owen, E. L.	130	130-3	3
DeLoach, Sheridan (1)	120	120-3	3
Mokas (4)	110	110-3	3
Baltimore	100	100-3	3
Los Angeles	90	90-3	3
McGregor, Peraz, C.	80	80-3	3
Butts (7), Keady; B. and Schroeder, W.	70	70-3	3
Basile, S.	60	60-3	3
McGregor, G. S. HR—Milwaukee, Schaefer	50	50-3	3
San Francisco	40	40-3	3
Seattle	30	30-3	3
California	20	20-3	3
Switz, Nunez (4), Jackson (1)	10	10-3	3
Fraser, Bullock (1), Moore (1) and Boone, W.	5	5-3	3
Prosser, S. L.	4	4-3	3
Stunetz, J. L.	3	3-3	3
HR—Seattle, Presley (2)	2	2-3	3
Oakland	10	10-3	3
Chicago	5	5-3	3
G.Davis, Phank (1), Honeycutt (1), Nelson (1), Eckard, J. and Shenkhaus, W.	4	4-3	3
(1); Perez, J. Davis (7), Thelen (1), Bradley (1) and Fisk, W.	3	3-3	3
HR—Oakland, L. Long, G. L. S.	2	2-3	3
Eckard (7), H.R.—Tolman, Casanova (4)	1	1-3	3
Chicago, Coltrane (4), Fisk (4)	0	0-3	3

NATIONAL LEAGUE

San Francisco	300	400-800-8-14	1
Cincinnati	141	141-800-807-21	2
Dravack, Garmen (3), Lefferts (1), Gable (1), San (7), Price (1) and McGraw (1)	130	130-800-807-21	2
McGraw (1), Miller (7), Francis (18), Perry (1) and McGraw (1), W. Perry, E. L.	120	120-800-807-21	2
Price (1), San Francisco, Melvin (2), Cincinnati, San Francisco,			

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